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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian

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THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

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He invites a call from every one.

Baby Land.

"How many miles to Baby land?"
"Any one can tell;
Up one flight,
To your right;
Please to ring the bell."

"What can you see in Baby land?"
"Little folks in white—
Downy heads,
Cradle beds,
Faces pure and bright!"

"What do they do in Baby land?"
"Dream and wake and play,
Laugh and crow,
Shout and grow,
Jolly times have they!"

"What do they say in Baby land?"
"Why, the oddest things;
Might as well
Try to tell
What a birdie sings!"

"Who is the queen of Baby land?"
"Mother, kind and sweet,
And her love,
Born above,
Guides the little feet."

THE BELLE.

A Watering Place Story.

A group of idle young men lounged upon the shady corner of a watering place hotel piazza killing time until the dinner hour.

"Let us make a belle," suggested Arthur Lindsley. "Let us take some moderate girl and idolize her, one and all of us. Not ridiculously, but just enough to turn her head and have all the other dear creatures dying of jealousy."

Two days later a party arrived at the hotel who were registered as "Mr. Wolf, Mrs. Wolf, and Miss Wolf, of C.," and on the same afternoon Lindsley announced, triumphantly: "I've found the girl. No; don't ask me what she's like. Nothing startling, I promise you, Just a passable sort of a ladylike nobody. The raw material, that's all; and that's what we want. A mighty pretty little foot she had, though, peeping from under her waterproof cloak. But plain, unmistakably plain and unpretending, I assure you. Just the nondescript sort of thing we require for our made belle."

In the inviting drawing-room Miss Irene Wolf made her *debut*, clinging rather closely to the side of her mother until the music struck up. The dance began. The young and shy stranger found herself introduced to a number of agreeable young men. Every one seemed pleased with her. Everything she said, everything she did, proved to be just the happy word of the moment or the happy act. "It has been such a delightful evening," she said to her mother, when, after midnight, she still lingered to talk over the novel event. "I was a silly girl to dread the beginning so much. How kind every one is!"

As the season advanced, the triumphs of the made belle lost none of their brilliancy. Her success began to reflect credit upon her makers. Every day she seemed more lovely, every day more worthy of preference. For is there a cosmetic like praise? Is there a tonic like smiles?

Irene Wolf, in her midsummer experience, thought that watering place life was an episode of paradise. But the serpent always crawls into Eden. And in Irene's paradise the intruder had, as in Raphael's picture, a woman's face.

Miss Hammond thought it her duty to confide to Miss Wolf a secret that had been intrusted by Dick Wilhurst as something which he considered "too good to keep."

Miss Hammond performed her self-imposed duty without trepidation. If in the rivalry of the season she had allowed herself to feel bitterness, and if malice lay in her motive, she was not rewarded by the effect upon her victim of her astounding revelation. In listening to the humiliating tale, given in strict confidence and without suppression of any stinging detail, Irene remained calm, offering no interruption or exclamation. Her heart, indeed, beat violently, her color went and came. When the whole story was ended she pondered a minute, and said:

"Do you believe this, Miss Hammond? I hardly can. I think these gentlemen—these friends of yours—are too well bred to have placed a girl, an unoffending stranger, in such an ignominious position. No! Do not trouble yourself about this story. I feel sure these young men have better hearts."

But, oh, the storm that swept over that bared bit of palpitating mechanism, the woman's heart, in the darkness of the night! The pain, the tantalizing torment, the bewildering doubt. Could it be true? Let the careful memory, the calm judgment, take up the facts. Alas, the story was not without its corroborating proofs!

The first night of anguish that sweeps across the pillow of a young girl robs it forever of all the white roses of which girls' pillows are made. Thenceforth the softest is but ruffled linen on which the head rests.

In the morning Irene awoke—for at dawn she caught one miserable half hour's sleep—awoke, for the first morning of her life, upon a flat, stale, unprofitable world.

What pleasure was there to a made belle in fixing her blonde hair at the glass?

The first thought of the child had been this: "Oh, how I wish I could tell mother!" but she reasoned with herself: "No; it is better I should bear it myself. And father, dear father, how he would resent this cruelty! how much he loves his poor little girl! He must never, never, never know."

The evening after Miss Hammond's direful act Irene was beautiful—really beautiful for the first and, perhaps, last time in her life. She came down into the drawing-room arrayed in an excellent Paris dress; for her mother, whose maternal instinct had been aroused to the perception that Irene's costumes were not in the style of those worn by her companions, had purchased for her darling at an immoderate cost from one of those fashionable modistes who follow in the wake of the summer faring gay world the very last importation of draperied grace.

Irene came down into the drawing-room attired like a little princess; but it was not that which made every eye discover she was a beauty at last. It was the hectic rose leaf on her cheek, the scarlet of her lips, the violet shadow about her eyes, the mystical shadow upon young eyelids that grief has at last kissed; it was the kindled excitement of conflicting pain and pride, the quick flame that made her gentle fawn colored eyes shine steel and gold, and gold and steel, and that illumined into positive, potent brilliancy her modest, softly tinted, pleasantly featured, but never before startling face.

She was really beautiful, and every one said so that night. The belle, without possibility of mistake.

But to those who knew her and who were with her frequently, or watched her closely from that time forth, there was something missed from Irene that had hitherto had part in herself—the joyous confidence, the innocent abandon, the quiet but genuine undertone of real happiness, had fled. With all her pride, she was too ingenuous to conceal from those who cared for her that her perfect peace was lost.

Our friendly young men held a consultation upon this point.

"Mark me," said Sam Dent, "I know something of girls, and that girl has fallen in love. Mark me, in love with one of us! I only hope, since I am an engaged man, that it's not me."

Du Bois looked infinitely self-conscious, but did not speak.

"Don't trouble yourself, Sam," said Wilhurst, with insinuating self-assertion, "I happen to know she hasn't been such a fool as that."

"We've played too deep," said Grosvenor. "Upon my word, it hasn't been right. We've had our fun, but, by Jove, it has been hard on the girl."

"Well," said graceless Dick, "it isn't a wrong that can't be made right. If it's me she's in love with—and—but—well—*n'importe*. If it's me, I don't care if I do become a victim. 'Tis a cool hundred thousand. It might be worse."

"Wilhurst," exclaimed Lindsley, with flashing eyes, "take care. Miss Wolf is too true a woman, too good a girl to be lightly spoken of, in my presence, at least. A girl that any man might be proud to make his wife."

"Hear! hear!" cried Dick. "Excuse me, friends. I meant to praise, not to scoff. What greater compliment can be paid to a made belle than to ring the change out of her—ring the changes, I mean. Lindsley, my dear fellow, I pass. Take her; and a thousand blessings go with you, my boy."

"Lindsley is right," said Sam Dent. "The girl has metal in her."

"Whoever heard of a belle that hadn't metal in her?" asked Dick.

"Nonsense! but I tell you there's a genuine ring to her."

"Of course."

"And a smart tongue, as I can testify, when she's put to it," said Grosvenor. "I like a woman who can hold her own."

"Her own tongue? So do I," said Dick. "Oh, I'm sincere. Irene Wolf is all right. Harrah for our made belle! She's a trump. Lindsley, you're a success. Well, good night, boys; I'm off. By-bye, Lindsley. Ring the belle-ding-dong!"

* * * * * *

The feminine portion of the house had not been so sensitively aware of the change in Irene. The truth is, they were too thoroughly engrossed in a wonderful event to condescend to trifles.

The event was no other than the unexpected arrival at this delightful seaside hotel of an English lord, a bachelor, crossed in love abroad, it was rumored, and come to America expressly to marry.

A live lord! One and all of the feminine portion of the house fixed heart and soul upon him at once. There was no turning back from the plow; there was no dallying with time to be "well off with the old loves," or loss of haste in going first to bury one's dead. The affair demanded, or commanded rather, a religious zeal and dispatch. "Up and strike!" was the motto of every Amazonian ambition whose bewitching archery suddenly fixed upon this shining bull's-eye.

If the thought of "Mrs." had to any one been sweet, the thought of "My lady," "My Lady Lindehurst," was incomparably a treat.

It was, of course, necessary to be presented to "my lord" first. And Lord Lindehurst, who had been thrown by accident of foreign travel into intimate relations with Grosvenor and Du Bois, came specially introduced. He was legitimately a prize of the set.

Not until a fortnight had elapsed did it become faintly rumored that Lord Lindehurst, whose attentions had so far been generously general, had "taken particularly" to Irene Wolf.

A torrent of indignation swept through the house. Miss Hammond felt her plane of duty so broadened that she actually contemplated confiding Dick Wilhurst's secret, "too good to keep," to the young Englishman—to illumine his note book as a characteristic episode of American manners and life. She was delayed somewhat in her benevolent intent, for the reason that the live lord was not easily approached.

As for Irene, when she felt that the illustrious stranger was unfeignedly attracted by herself, she experienced some womanly tumults of satisfaction. He, at least, was sincere. This lover, at least, was unaffected in his marked preference by any latent relish of a joke.

"He did not make me," she very naturally, and with some grateful sense of restored dignity, said.

The young nobleman, an unassuming youth, seemed hardly to appreciate the furore he had created. The rumor of his having been crossed in love was not correct. His own temper had made the cross by decidedly refusing a match proposed for him upon worldly principles alone.

Personally, Lord Lindehurst was a man who, without a title, would not have been popularly remarked. He was a traveled, but not a "society" man; observantly, not experimentally, educated; nor was he particularly intellectual. But he possessed an agreeable presence, refined manners, an ample fortune, and an excellent heart.

He had a presentiment that he should find his wife in the new world, and his presentiment was fulfilled.

He fell in love at first sight with Irene Wolf.

The night of his arrival was the night of Irene's beauty. In whatever degree she faded from her perfect brilliancy after that, his kindled imagination supplied the defect. He saw her first in the apotheosis wrought in her by the one cruel moment of her life. He never faltered in his faith in her bright supremacy from that time forth.

For a fortnight he studied her unobserved and "afar off;" then he asked to be presented, and from that time he devoted himself to her with increasing devotion.

At the close of the season their engagement was announced.

The refined prejudices of the young lord were not disturbed even by a prolonged visit in the Western home of Papa and Mamma Wolf. He found there what he esteemed most, the aristocracy of heart.

It was a long wedding journey that Irene took, and for many months and even years she had no visible part in her first-loved Western life. But her image was idolized in that home. "My little girl" was the theme of incessant delight; and dearly as her affection clung to those who had filled completely her childish faith and trust, she never repented her choice. She loved her husband as truly as he loved her.

"I was made for him," she said, both first and last.

His Jester.

The French Duke de Morny received an application for employment from a young man who came well recommended. "But I do not know how to find you a place; my household is full." "Your grace," said the young man, nervously fingering his hat, "I sadly need work." "Well, suppose I make you my hair dresser." The applicant colored, and replied: "I do not seek a sinecure." The duke was entirely bald, and for the fellow's wit hired him as a jester.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Lord Derby Explaining England's Policy—No Fears of a General War.

Lord Derby received the deputation on the Eastern question, consisting of forty members of Parliament and 571 gentlemen from all parts of the kingdom. The Right Hon. John Bright presented a memorial in favor of strict neutrality, except when it may be possible to interpose friendly offices to mitigate the horrors and to hasten the close of the conflict. Lord Derby, in reply to Mr. Bright, acknowledged the importance of the deputation, and spoke in sympathy with its objects. He said that although he might not indorse the exact expression of the memorial he agreed absolutely and entirely in its object. He had refused to adhere to the Berlin memorandum because it was a compromise between the powers who were desirous of acting together, yet not quite agreeing. He did not think, therefore, that a compromise would ultimately work. He felt sure that the Porte would not accept it, nor even the insurgents. The rendezvous of the fleet in Besika bay was not England's initiative, but all the ambassadors at Constantinople, who wanted to be armed against eventualities and against the massacre of British and other subjects. So far as human foresight could discern, a general war was most unlikely to result from the present conflict. France and Italy, for financial and other reasons, do not desire war, and Germany has no direct interest in the question. England will not make war, and Austria, though peculiarly placed, will not break peace for reasons of self-interest. A powerful party in Russia sympathizes with the Sclavonians, and desires the erection of a Sclavonic empire, under Russian guidance and influence, but the party is not in power. The czar is a sincere lover of peace, and Russia has other reasons—her finances and the extent of Asiatic conquest—for not wishing war. The understanding reached at Reichstadt was on the basis of absolute non-interference during the conflict, not excluding efforts in favor of peace; but if any steps should be taken, they would be in concert with all the powers. England's endeavor is to keep the conflict within its present limits, and to impress that view upon others.

Lord Derby said he had no doubt of England's success, and continued: "All we desire is to see fair play. If Turkey is decayed we cannot help it. We have guaranteed Turkey against murder, but not against suicide or sudden death. If an opportunity of mediation offers, which opportunity may even now be at hand, we shall avail of it."

Lord Derby afterward received the deputation of the Christian League on the same subject, which was introduced by Mr. Morley, and Earl Russell's memorial was read. It recites that the Porte has been free from all foreign interference for the last twenty years, and has received financial support to the amount of $1,000,000,000, yet now Ottoman integrity is a delusion. England's support has only resulted in bringing misery and want into English homes, and riveting the chains more firmly about the necks of the Porte's Christian subjects. During the same twenty years the Porte's reform edicts have remained ineffectual. All Europe sympathizes with the oppressed Christians, while England stands alone in supporting their oppressors. The religious feelings of a great part of the English people are shocked at being made to appear before the world as the upholders of Islamism, thus meriting the taunt that their Christianity is only a profession and not a belief, and their love of liberty nothing but an empty boast. The petitioners, therefore, pray that Lord Derby, in the interest of peace, will withhold support, both moral and political, from the sultan's government, and permit the Christians of European Turkey to carry out their future destiny without any external interference whatever.

Lord Derby severely criticised their memorial, though in the main he sympathized with their objects. In regard to atrocities, he said that doubtless both sides committed them.

The Army and Navy of China.

The Chinese navy, says a French journal, consists of forty-five ships of war, divided into three squadrons, stationed respectively at Canton, Foochow, and Shanghai. In the Canton squadron are two gunboats bought by the Celestial empire from Great Britain. An English captain named Graver also commands one of the corvettes at Foochow. Each of the divisions is under the command of a provincial governor. The army consists of 1,200,000 men, stationed at various parts of the empire over an area of 1,500,000 miles. The division under General Tso-Tsung-Tsang, the viceroy of Kansou and Chensi, which numbered not long since 130,000, has been reduced to 40,000 by the constant wars with the Mohammedans of the northwest, the absence of sanitary and medical organization and their horrible methods of transport. The division under Si-Hung-Chang consists of 70,000. Most of these carry breech loading rifles and European side arms, and are highly trained. These are the two best divisions. Most of the forts are defended by English, German, and American cannon. "Nothing," says Captain Pryewalski, of the Russian army, "can equal the moral degradation of Chinese troops. Officers and men become complete beasts by the quantity of opium which they inhale, sometimes falling down utterly helpless and insensible in the presence of the enemy. When it rains it is necessary to threaten them with death in order to drive them from their tents, and often the general-in-chief is compelled to execute half a dozen of them before the rest are aroused from their apathy. Whenever the army is ordered to tents for a night, the officers and men scour the immediate neighborhood and rob and plunder to such a degree that the arrival of the military at any point is regarded as disastrous as a plague. In fighting the troops are formed in a semi-circle, and attack simultaneously from the front and flanks, always discharging their rifles without taking deliberate aim, and often dance and sing during a battle."

He Would.

An elderly man married the daughter of a rich banker; the young wife leads a life of gayety that is far from pleasing her husband. But, then, she is an only child, and the father is wealthy—some allowance must be made. Nevertheless, he cannot but complain to her father. "Tell my daughter," replies the stern parent, tired of his complaints, "that if she gives you any further cause for complaint I will"— "You will?"— "I will cut her off without a shilling."

A BOY'S PARTY.—A boy had a birthday party. A six-year-old guest thus described it to his mother: "First we all had some bread and butter. Then we had some lemonade cold enough to freeze you. Then we all had a piece of birthday cake. Then we all had a lot of ice cream; and then all the little boys had the stomachache. The big girls told us to go into the house and lie down on the floor, and they made us drink peppermint and water, till we felt better. Then we all went out to play."

THE PLAGUE IN 1876.

A Statistical Record for Ten Years—The Appearance and Progress of the Present Plague.

The Paris Academy of Medicine, says *Galignani's Messenger*, has received a letter from Dr. Tholozan dated Teheran, May 24, on the state of the plague in Mesopotamia, Arabia, and the adjoining countries. This distinguished physician has been for the last ten years keeping a statistical register on the subject, from which we learn that small epidemics broke out in those localities and in Africa in the years 1867, 1871 and 1874; it had nearly died out in 1875. About the first of January of the present year the plague reappeared in Mesopotamia. It began in an Arab camp near the Tigris, at about two days' journey south of Bagdad. Shortly after it made its appearance at Hillay; toward the end of February it reached Kaffil, and, still traveling northward, it arrived at Bagdad on the fifteenth of March. To give an idea of its virulence there, from the eleventh to the eighteenth of April 516 cases and 313 deaths were reported, and from the eighteenth to the twenty-fifth there were ninety cases and sixty deaths per day. A further increase occurred in the first week of May, when the daily average was 160 cases and 120 deaths. From the tenth to the twentieth it had decreased throughout the whole of Mesopotamia, and Dr. Tholozan predicts that it will, as usual, disappear during the heat of summer. He suspects, however, that the germs of the pestilence, after remaining dormant during that season, will revive in October and commit fresh ravages during the winter. The disease respects no altitude; it will spread quite as well over cold and dry table land as over low and marshy districts. Mountain chains are no protection against its progress, but deserts are, because of the difficulty of communication across them. Thus, while the Turkish and Persian authorities have established sanitary cordons to the north and south of the infected districts, the west and northwest are left open, because there the desert offers far better protection than any human power can devise. It has been marked in Mesopotamia that the plague had a marked tendency to generate foci of infection, a first case being invariably followed by several more in the same house. Quarantines were, at the date of the letter, in active operation in the ports of the Persian gulf.

Wholesale Salmon Fishing.

One of the chief industries of Oregon is the canning of salmon at the fisheries on the Columbia river. It is probable that more salmon are canned there than at all other fisheries in the world. Last year no less than 40,000,000 pounds of salmon were caught on the Columbia river. The London *Times* has estimated that the total catch of Great Britain and Ireland for 1876 was 9,000,000 pounds. Thus, according to that calculation, the product of one Oregon river was more than four times the catch of the whole United Kingdom.

Of the forty millions of pounds caught in the Columbia last year no less than sixteen million pounds were cured and canned for exportation. Fifteen canneries in the neighborhood of Astoria cured upon an average fifteen hundred fish daily, each fish weighing about twenty pounds. This year seventeen canneries are at work, but according to Oregon papers all of them are not running up to their full capacity, the fish not offering in sufficient quantities. The season lasts from April until August, about one hundred days, and gives employment during that time to a large number of persons.

This industry has grown to its present dimensions in eight years. The first experiments in canning salmon were tried on the Sacramento river in California, but the business was not successful. The failure was not due to any faults of the men who embarked in the undertaking. The trouble was the fish would not run regularly enough, and so the canning industry was removed to the Columbia, where it has been found that the salmon are very regular in their habits.

The canned salmon of Oregon is sent as a luxury to all parts of the world, but the bulk goes to England. Of last year's catch England took 105,000 cases, the Australian colonies 14,100, New Zealand 2,400, South America 1,500, and the Eastern States 57,571. The value of the fish put up on the Columbia river alone last year was $2,500,000. The question arises whether this industry will prove a permanent one. The large firms on the Columbia river have invested several hundred thousand dollars in the business. So far, during the operations of the canning establishments, the miraculous draught of fishes has practically remained the same, varying, of course, occasionally in quantity. There are prolific seasons with fish as with fruit or grain, but early settlers in Oregon declare they have noticed no perceptible diminution in number, taking one year with another. The Indians located around Astoria state that the fish run in the Columbia to-day as they did thirty years ago. The cod fisheries off Newfoundland, and the herring fisheries of Scotland, have been steadily drawn upon for hundreds of years, and still keep up their supplies. So it may fairly be anticipated that the salmon fisheries of the Columbia will remain an important permanent industry of Oregon.

An Indian Fright.

Ever since the terrible Indian massacre in Minnesota, in 1863, it has been an easy matter to start an Indian fright there. The disaster to Custer's expedition naturally caused some uneasiness in the regions of the country near the Sioux reservation in Dakota, and this uneasiness in some of the border counties of Minnesota developed the proportions of a panic. Settlers in Murray, Douglas, Grant and other sparsely settled counties flocked to the villages and more densely populated districts, and all sorts of wild rumors prevailed. The people of these counties are new settlers, wholly unfamiliar with Indians, and they naturally class the friendly Indians of the Dakato reservation with the wild savages of the plains. To dispel this groundless panic Governor Pillsbury, several days ago, sent agents to all points of the exposed front to examine into the facts of the case. These agents have now nearly all reported and show the utter groundlessness of the alarm. The Indians are all perfectly peaceable and peaceably disposed. The most exaggerated stories were easily traced to very small foundations. A band of Pipestone Chippewas, on their annual pilgrimage to the Pipestone quarry, nearly depopulated Murray county; the imagination of a telegraph operator in an isolated station panicked Grant and Douglas counties; a squad of villagers gathering blue berries sent a thrill of alarm along the Red River valley, and five hundred men organized for defense. Several military companies have been organized at frontier points, to whom Governor Pillsbury has distributed arms, not because there was the slightest cause to anticipate their need, but to aid in allaying the fever of excitement prevailing. The action of the governor has had the desired effect and the settlers are generally returning to their homes satisfied that their fears were without the shadow of foundation.

A DUNKARD LOVE FEAST.

Twenty-five Hundred People Eating Soup out of Eight Hundred Bowls.

At the Dunkard's "love feast" at Rehrersburg, says the Reading (Pa.) *Eagle*, the large concourse proceeded to the Swatara creek, about a mile from the church, where seven persons were ready to be baptized. The Rev. Pioutz prepared the whole party on the land, then proceeded with each one into the water very near up to their necks, the water being about four and a half feet deep at that place. Then, after invoking a blessing from above, he gave each of them three dips into the water, putting the whole person under the surface.

The party consisted of five men and two women, all married but one man. Over 1,500 persons were present when the baptizing was done. In the evening it was estimated that at least 2,500 persons were present. A feast was given to all who desired to partake. Meat soup was the principal dish served. The brothers and sisters were seated three and three together, eating out of one bowl, each having a shining spoon. No hucksters were allowed on the premises.

Ministers from Ohio, Maryland and Pennsylvania were present. As a general thing the Dunkards are all well off in worldly goods, and generally intermarry with each other, and the denomination is very strong. Each brother is privileged to get up and make some remark. They all talk Pennsylvania German plain, but very slow. At least a dozen brothers addressed the large audience in one forenoon.

Each one asked a blessing upon the former brother's address before he spoke. They wear the plainest kind of clothing. Many young ladies, still in their teens, were noticed wearing the neat but plain white mull cap, covering the whole head, even the ears. The women, young and old, dress alike—no curl or fancy headdress to be seen. The dresses of the women are made mostly of calico, in the plainest possible manner.

They generally wear a small cape of the material the dress is made of, with a pure white handkerchief tied around the neck. The men wear homespun clothing of the plainest goods, with no buttons—they use hooks and eyes. The men all wear long hair, parted in the middle and combed back of the ears. The basement of the church is fitted up for the congregation to take their meals in.

Three large tables, ninety feet long, were filled again and again. The second story is fitted up as a sleeping apartment, where a great many slept during the night. After the services were over all the brothers and sisters bade each other an affectionate farewell, the brothers loving and kissing each other and the sisters doing likewise.

A meeting of the same denomination commenced near Bernville, where a great many of the same participated. One of the ministers warned the congregation earnestly, hoping that none of the members would visit the Centennial, giving as his reason that the Centennial was nothing but worldly, and their duty on earth was to prepare for spiritual and not for worldly things.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Time's chariot wheels make their road in the fairest face.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together.

We see time's furrows on another's brow; how few, themselves in that just mirror, see!

Childhood itself is scarcely more lovely than a cheerful, kindly, sunshiny old age.

Old age was naturally more honored in times when people could not know much more than what they had seen.

To guard the mind against the temptation of thinking there are no good people, say to them: "Be such as you would like to see others, and you will find those who resemble you."

Testimony is like an arrow shot from a long bow—the force of it depends on the strength of the hand that draws it. Argument is like an arrow from a cross bow, which has equal force though drawn by a child.

Spero Speroni explains admirably how an author who writes very clearly for himself is often obscure to his readers. "I is," he says, "because the author proceeds from the thought to the expression, and the reader from the expression to the thought.

Objects close to the eye shut out much larger objects on the horizon, and splendors born only of the earth eclipse the stars. So a man sometimes covers up the entire disk of eternity with a dollar, and quenches transcendent glories with a little shining dust.

Warning in Time.

The St. Paul *Press* prints an article on the Indian question aptly entitled "Cautionary Signals." The *Press* shows that it is natural that apprehensions as to Indian outrages should exist all along the frontier, notwithstanding the assurances of military commanders. It recalls the "bloodthirsty insanity which seized on the Sioux of the upper Minnesota valley in 1862, when, without any cause or provocation, they made a Golgotha of our frontier settlements." Although the Dakota Indians have shown no unfriendliness as yet, still there is no knowing what influence the success of Sitting Bull over Custer may have upon the Indian mind. We hear from Minnesota that there is a panic in the border counties. One journal reports "settlers from Murray and the adjoining counties flocking into Worthington from fear of Indians." A dispatch has been received in Washington from Bismarck to the effect that Indians have menaced the town. This news lacks confirmation by our own correspondent, and so many dispatches from Washington about Indian affairs are in the interest of the Indian ring, that we receive all such information coming from that direction with reserve. But two results have followed the Custer massacre. The first is the conviction in the minds of the Indians that the time has come for them to rise and drive the white man from their soil. The other, that we have underrated the strength of the Indians and overrated our power to deal with them.

Inauguration Day.

When the day for the inauguration of the President of the United States was fixed upon the fourth of March, it was for the reason that the date occurred seldom on Sunday. But twice during our history has the Inauguration day fallen on that day. The first was the second inaugural of James Monroe, the fifth President, March 4, 1821. The second was when Zachary Taylor was made President, March 4, 1849. Being Sunday, his inauguration did not take place until the next day. The third will be the next inaugural, March 4, 1877. This will happen three times during each century, or one year after every seven leap years. Except when passing from one century to another there is a slight variation, as will be observed in the following dates of the past and future inaugurations of the first twenty centuries of the republic: March 4, 1821; March 4, 1849; March 4, 1877; March 4, 1917; March 4, 1945; March 4, 1973.

What an Indian Chief Says.

Appended to the report made by the United States Indian inspector to the Indian office, is the following statement of "Bear Stand Up," an Indian of Spotted Tail agency, who arrived from Sitting Bull camp, June 25:

I went north to the hostile camp for the purpose of bringing home some relations and children belonging to my wife. There are a few northern Santees, Yanktonois, Assinaboines, Arickarees, and Gros Ventres. The chiefs of the above are Santee, Red End, Yanktonia, White Face, and the other is not known. Of the above there are very few people. Of the Northern Cheyennes Black Moccasin is chief with about 170 lodges; Blackfeet, Chief Scabby-head; Uncpapas, Chief Sitting Bull; Sans Arcs, Chief Spotted Eagle; Minneconjous, Chief Black Shield; Ogallalas, Chief Crazy Horse. In all these there are a little over 2,000 lodges. After the troops got into the country I could not get away. Indians were made soldiers to watch the camp and keep the people together. I talked with Sitting Bull before leaving, and then moved my lodge out in the night, coming very far around to keep out of the way of both Indians and troops, and came home by the road known as the Old Fort Pierre road on the east side of the Black Hills, striking the road about half way between the Missouri and the Black Hills, and then came straight to this agency.

Sitting Bull sends word to my agent, to Bisonette, and to Bouchet that he does not intend to molest any one south of the Black Hills, but will fight the whites in that country as long as the question is unsettled, and if not settled as long as he lives. As soon as the Black Hills question is settled he wants my agent to send him word, and will him what to do. He says he finds a great many guns and other things about the Hills, where the white men have killed each other and left on the prairies.

Sitting Bull asked how the Brules were treated at their agency. I told him well, but he does not believe it. He says he does not want to fight the whites, only steal from them as they have done. White men steal, and Indians won't come to a settlement. Whites kill themselves and make Black Hills stink, so many dead men. He says he heard that Indians coming from the agency would not be allowed to return. He has made a law that no visitors shall pass between the agency and his camp, either Indians or whites. When the rascality about the Black Hills is settled, then he will stop his rascality. The government has promised much to agency Indians that it has never fulfilled, and it wants to move the agencies again. If moved, who will occupy them? It belongs to you. If you remain where you are, I want you to send me word. If good white people won't listen to the Great Father, no more your young men would listen to their chief. Sitting Bull says that if the troops come out to him he must fight, but if they do not come out, he intends to visit this agency and will counsel his people for peace.

Bear Stand Up, who makes this statement, is reliable. He was in Sitting Bull's camp nineteen days, from about May 25 to June 15.

The Rifle Teams.

Some approximation can now be made as to the relative merits of the rifle teams that are to compete in the United States on the twelfth and thirteenth of September. The Scottish team has been selected, the Irish party have been practicing for some time and so have the Americans, while the riflemen from Australia are on their way to the United States. When the best score of the Scotch rifl men is taken it gives each man an aggregate of 706. In contrast to this the Americans have averaged 743. This, when summed up, puts 185.7 points to the credit of the American team and 176.5 points to the credit of their Scottish opponents. The score made by the Irish team amounted to an average of 407; that of the Americans, for an equal number of shots, to 421. The daily average in practice by the Irish riflemen was 203; that on the part of the Americans, 210. This is good shooting on both sides, and the match promises to be particularly interesting. The New South Wales team ran their average, especially at long range shooting, up to an average of 183.1 points. This is too near the highest mark of the Americans to be comfortable. A point or two difference can easily be overcome in a match. A single bad shot may transfer the victory from one side to the other, under such circumstances. There will be a team on the ground from Canada, but the men have not been selected, and, therefore, nothing is known of their scores.

Fish for Dinner.

How to have a fish dinner when you please, is provided by Seth Green as follows—always provided you know something of management and are in the right locality: Never take any more than you want for present use, and stop fishing when you have got enough. If you catch a small one, take him carefully off from your hook and put him back in the water; don't throw him down in the boat and take him ashore for the purpose of counting him, and then throwing him away. That little fish, if put back, would grow to be a large one in time, and the man, woman or child that does not put the

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SOLOMON JOHN. . . . . Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C. Aug. 16, 1876.

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For Lieutenant Governor;

William A. Smith,

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For Secretary of State;

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OF CUMBERLAND.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction;

J. C. Carson,

OF HENDERSON.

For Attorney General;

T. L. Hargrove,

OF GRANVILLE.

ELECTORS.

STATE AT LARGE.

G. H. DOCKERY,

of Richmond.

D. L. RUSSELL,

of Brunswick.

1st Congress.

COL. E. D. LINDSEY,

OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Senatorial Convention.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention for the First Senatorial District of North Carolina will be held at Hertford Perquimans County N. C. on Saturday the 1st of August 1876, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators for said District, and for the transaction of such other business as may be regularly chosen delegates.

JORDAN NICHOLSON,
Chairman 1st Sen. Dist Com.

Hertford, N. C. July 8th 1876.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION, SECOND DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention for the Second Senatorial District of North Carolina will be held at Greenville N. C. on Saturday, the 26th day of August 1876, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators for said District, and for the transaction of such other business as may be regularly chosen delegates.

W. A. JOHNSON.
Chm'n 2nd Sen. Dist. Com.

Greenville N. C. Aug. 11th, 1876.

Congressional Canvass.

B. McD. LINDSEY, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, will address the Citizens on the 21st inst. and will speak at the following times and places: On Monday, Aug. 21st, at Mantco, Dare county. On Tuesday, Aug. 22nd, at Chaddick's in Currituck county. On Wednesday, 23rd, at Currituck Court House in Currituck county. On Thursday, Aug. 24th, at Camden Court House, in Camden county. On Friday, Aug. 25th, at Elizabeth City in Pasquotank county. On Saturday, Aug. 26th, at Hertford, Perquimans county. On Monday, Aug. 28th, at Edenton, Chowan county.

According to command at 11 o'clock A. M. at which appointments will be made hereafter. Col. J. Yeates, the Democratic Candidate has been notified of these appointments, is invited to be present and take part in the discussion.

DESPERATION.

The Democratic leaders of North Carolina are desperate. They do not hesitate to commit any act that will serve their purpose. They hate the present Constitution because it guarantees to the people rights they never before enjoyed. Twice they attempted to have it changed and twice the people defeated them. Then they forced a Convention upon them—would not allow them to vote on the question. The vote in the State on delegates alarmed them. They became desperate. The order went forth from Raleigh, "Hold Robeson," and it was done to that order Robeson was held. But how? Why by the violation of every principle of law, justice and right. On a mere technicality, one that had not been thought of until the returns went from head quarters, the County Commissioners of that county threw out the votes of four precincts! This gave two delegates, just the number needed to control the Convention. By the aid of these two votes the amendments were forced upon the people.

Gov. KILPATRICK and ten thousand other Liberals of New Jersey are solid for HAYES and WHEELER.

THE DEMOCRATIC LETTERS.

The letters of TILDEN and HENDRICKS are written at last! Not until two pilgrimages were made from the East and the West to Saratoga and not until an early adjournment of the imbecile and troublesome-to-manage Congress was assured did the two great "Reformers" dare to publish their formal acceptances. To cheat the Western inflationists into supporting the "soft" HENDRICKS is the task undertaken. It took a long time and much labor, but who is cheated—the soft or the hards? Well said the leading German Republican of New York, Judge DITTENHOEFER, "the fact that such a question may be asked is of itself proof that the cry for reform is merely an election clamor, and that their assertion of superior political virtues were demagogic pretexts. What is to be cheated is the people with whom TILDEN and HENDRICKS are to be trusted to carry out the principles of reform. Here is the line of demarkation between the two parties. On the one hand are the Democratic Bourbons of the South and on the other the Democratic Party Godwin resumptionists of the East.

No such inquiry need be made in the case of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES or WILLIAM A. WHEELER. Though they do not themselves claim that they are the only reformers in the country, their records and their lives afford an absolute guaranty that their pledge to secure for the country administrative reform, honest money, and unsectarian schools is sincerely meant and will be faithfully redeemed.

The letter of TILDEN is long, verbose and windy. He can say less in more words than any other public man of the period. The letter of HENDRICKS is commendable only for its moderate length. It contains nothing remarkable beyond its extremely partisan tone.

DR. WHEELER'S CANVASS.

Our candidate for State Treasurer, Dr. WHEELER, is meeting his competitor and "using him up." The *New North State* thus describes the discussion at Harrisville:

Worth and Gaylord Robbins occupied the most of their time in trying to prove that a white man was as good as a negro, especially if he was a democrat. *Civil rights mixed schools*, is all the song they know [illegible] played out, Dr. Wheeler in his reply, after discussing the Constitutional Amendments in an able manner, satisfactory to all parties present, took up the convention Journal and showed that when the suffrage question was under consideration, a republican moved to insert in the ordinance *that any white man who was guilty of intimacy with a negro woman, should be disqualified from voting, that every democrat*. Robbins facetiated, voted against it. And yet they have the audacity to talk about civil rights. We suppose the reason the democrats did not want to put that in the constitution was, it would disqualify the mass of their constituency from voting. There never was greater success than that of Saturday, some four hundred people in attendence. The democrats were much mortified over the weakness of Worth.

THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE FOR BITTER.

On the 4th the Democrats of the House of Representatives passed a bill repealing the resumption act of 1875. This is in accordance with the new principle laid down by the St. Louis Convention, removing one of the "hindrances" to resumption by with drawing the promise to resume. The *Tribune* says that upon that principle Democrats who hold notes on hand will surrender them to the debtors, and insist upon charging the claims to book accounts. To fix a date for payment, is a "hinderance" to payment. "You've got my note at six months," says the debtor; "won't you please erase the date and signature, so that I shall be sure to pay it some time? "The existence of the note annoys me in my business and is a hinderance to my prosperity." And of course any creditor who understands finance according to Tilden and Hendricks will do it.

The *Westliche Post*, Carl Schurz's organ, asks these pertinent questions: Can the friends of TILDEN deny that he abstracted, contrary to law, securities to the amount of $300,000 from the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad? Can they fritter away the Court records in that case, and finally can they believe that the lowest German in the United States will vote for a man who is under so grievous an accusation and who is afraid to meet the charge?"

"Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency."—*Democratic Platform.*

When was the people blessed with a sounder currency? Who has lost a dollar by the bill of a broken national bank? From Maine to California the people are familiar with it, and the Republican party has paved the way, and, if not interfered with will make it in 1877 as good as gold and the soundest currency in the world.

Bob Lincoln, son of Abraham, for Tilden and Hendricks.—*Washington Echo.*

It isn't true. He denies the charge. He scorns to be recreant to the principles for which his father became a martyr.

Straws show which way the wind is blowing. The Republicans gained nearly five hundred votes in the election at Portsmouth, N. H., on the first day of August, electing their entire ticket.

Judge SETTLE has forced VANCE to accept his challenge to canvas the whole State. All the Judge asks is to meet the "fire and sword" candidate face to face before the entire people. Everywhere he is making a splendid impression and is arousing earnest enthusiasm.

MURAT HALSTEAD thus explains Gov. HENDRICKS' change of base: "He has recently been studying the money question *prayerfully*, and has experienced a change of heart!"

Gov. VANCE began to defend himself in his first public speeches. He has been obliged to keep on doing so.

DEMOCRATIC "ECONOMY" AND "REFORM."

The attention of the country is called to the manner the Democratic managers of the House have been providing for the hungry, "faithful" in their sham investigations. They have been able to furnish a handsome living to a host of Democratic witnesses, clerks, messengers, stationers, etc, who no doubt, are exceedingly grateful therefor, and quite ready to exert themselves to the uttermost to return the Democracy to power. The whole sum spent in this Summer's work does not fall short of $125,000 which will comfortably line a good many Democratic pockets. And this is a sample of Democratic economy and reform."

When Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, boldly refused to permit two Republican officials, who had been elected by fraud, to assume office, the Democratic press of the country praised him loudly as an honest and able man. When the same Governor announced the Hamburg massacre as a Democratic attempt to intimidate negro voters, the same papers revile him bitterly and declare him to be a lying rascal. The mass of people however, will clearly comprehend that the man who was not afraid to oppose and defeat fraud in his own party is precisely the person whose testimony upon such a subject as the wicked murders at Hamburg can be received with Perfect confidence.

The Democrats lay great stress upon the fact that Mr. Tilden beat Gov. Dix of New York in 1874 by such a large vote. Let us see about this. In 1872 the full Republican vote in New York was 447, 841. The Democratic vote was 352,356. In 1874 the Republicans only polled 366,074; the Democrats 416,291. The falling off in the Republican vote was 76,727, while the Democratic gain was only 24,041. On a full vote of both parties, as there will be this year, New York is Republican. There is no *doubt* about it.

The visitors at the Centennial are now on the increase. A correspondent says: Crowds on crowds of visitors. Still they come. And a noticeable fact is that they are more and more coming from great distances, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, the Southern States, and even the Pacific Coast are sending every week a larger and larger proportion of the thousands who daily throng the Centennial grounds. And especially since the coming of cooler weather, delight beams from every countenance as these throngs wander from one part to another of the great Exhibition.

The Raleigh *Constitution* says that after the election the Republican *Cars on* the Peabody line will run regularly.

Conyngham, a prominent young Democrat of Wilkesbarre, Pa, has just Tilcenized the banks out of a great deal of money and sailed for Europe. Up to the last minute he was an ardent Reformer. This sort of Reform movement is getting altogether too common.

The Democrats, by their *fraudulent* tyt obtained majority in the Convention, refused to let the people vote on each amendment seperately. They compel us to vote on them *as a whole*. The good people of the State don't want to swallow such a *big dose* all at once. They propose rejecting it altogether.

As Governor of North Carolina VANCE did his duty honestly.—*Democratic papers.*

Is that so? Was it "honest" to have his tickets printed on yellow paper in order to spot Union men and "hustle them from the polls?"

Judge SETTLE has a good record. Originally a Jackson *Union* Democrat, in 1860 he joined the great body of the old Whig party of the State in its efforts to save the South to the Union.

Judge SETTLE is more than satisfying his friend wherever he goes. He is making a strong impression and the State is alive for him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Nixonton.

NIXONTON, N. C., August, 1876.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Well! Mr. Editor, here we go again for Nixonton right side up with care, (marked) glass on one side and keep dry on the other; though, the late rains have wet everything through and through and left the crops in a more hopeful condition. Even some of the specimens of corn and cotton, known as the *Tom Thumb* and *Flat Dutch*, have grown beyond their usual dimentions. As I have started out to give you the news I must do it. Our merchants are getting along very well considering the dull season and our banks still keep open and always demand specie payments, but whether they return the compliment, or not, I am unable to say. The lumber and grist mills of A. M. White & Co., are still blessing the citizens with fine flour and meal, and sawing and selling lumber cheaper than anybody else. The store-house of J. A. Hollowell has been taken down and carried to Newbegun. A portion of the roof when falling caught one of the workmen under it, and as he was unable to stand the pressure, it was raised up and they took him out without much serious injury. O! we have a glorious time here! Love among the roses! in Whilikins! A few evenings past, just as night was stealing upon the waters, I beheld the schooner Jesse Pailin shrowded in canvas from stem to stern, lying at the wharf in front of our town; at the same time my attention was drawn to a gay crowd of Adams and Eve's great grand children, with merry voices moving towards the river. In a few minutes all were on board and gliding along before a stiff breeze to the tune of "Hop spry ladies the cake's all dough, you needn't mind the weather so the wind don't blow." But the wind did blow a sweet and mellow breeze from the South, while the moon in all her queenly beauty, sent down her sweetest smiles to kiss the scene; and as the voices of the fair ones chiming in chorus and mingling with the notes of the stringed instruments, floated off upon the breeze or hung in gentle cadence over the undulating surface of the stream; it brought back to our mind the bygone days of happy youth and almost made us think we were young again, revelling in the scenes "when youth and beauty meet to chase the glowing hours with flying feet." But alas! age will tell, as the boy said when his daddy whipped him, and so we had to content ourself by watching the young folks, talk love and tell yarns. But nevertheless we had a good time and returned home about eleven o'clock P. M., to our respective roosts to prepare to crow for day. Yours truly

ECNERWAL.

The Two Parties.

The Republican Party came into being as a prime necessity, and the transition it has wrought in 15 years has astonished the world. No party has ever embodied in its declarations of principles such wonderful ideas of popular government; and no party has ever gained such splendid achievements in so short a period. Rising as if it were by magic to the hight of power and glory it has paralized the puny hand of opposition, and like a mighty avalanche overwhelmed the *enemies* of human liberty in one continuous defeat. It holds the unlimited confidence of the popular heart which is indissolubly wedded to its measures, and which has an abiding faith in its purpose to preserve inviolate the American Union; and to protect the sacred rights of men from outrage. No party has done so much to commend it to the sovereign will; and the fundamental principles it declares must live to the latest posterity. Bad men may trample on its worth, and desecrate its good name, but, men and times *change*, principles never. Party leaders may differ upon finance and tariff, but upon *Peace Union and Liberty*, Republicans all heartily unite.

The Democratic Party for a period of 50 years had almost entire posession of this country. It was the dominant party, a party alike opposed to peace and to freedom. It created strife in the national council. It embroiled the country into a great civil war. It failed in snapping the Union; and to day with its cruel deeds, its long cares of treachery, its covenant with slavery, and with so much unworthiness staring it in the face, it expects to get into power again. This absurdity is to great for the people. They will not trust the Government to its defamers. Like Lucifer, Son of the morning, it has fallen to rise no more forever.

W. H. G.

SETTLE AT VANCE'S HOME.

Joint Discussion at Ashville.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT.

Vance Roughly Handled.

On last Saturday a joint discussion came off at the College Chapel, in Asheville, between Hon. Thomas Settle, the Republican candidate for Governor, and ex-Governor Z. B. Vance, the nominee of the Democratic party for the same position.

Long before the hour for speaking had arrived the chapel was filled almost to its utmost capacity. At least two thousand persons had assembled and anxiously awaited to hear the issues before the people discussed by the candidates.

At a few minutes after 11 o'clock Judge Settle arose to open the discussion. He was greeted with a round of applause that fully convinced those present that even upon Vance's native heath there were hundreds of white men who would rally to Settle and the banners of Republicanism in November next. The Judge opened his speech by announcing that he was the candidate of the Republican party of North Carolina, but that if he was elected it was his intention to be the Governor of the whole people of the State and to execute faithfully the laws of the country impartially and to the best interest of the whole people. He announced that he had not in previous discussions touched upon the question of finance, but that he would introduce his speech by touching upon it, then. He handled the subject manfully, refuting the many slanderous charges made against the Republican party and its administrations, and showing clearly to any unprejudiced mind that the Revenues of the country were even more faithfully applied to their legitimate purposes than they had ever been in the history of the Government. In strong and forcible terms he saddled the responsibility of the increase of the Revenues of the country upon his competitor and the Democratic party who had created and prolonged an useless fratricidal struggle against the will of a majority of the people. He alluded to the times when Vance with his "Egyptian Locusts" in the shape of Tythingmen and Impressing agents had extorted from the poor people of the country the tenth part of all they could produce as a Revenue to sustain an unjust and hopeless cause, and many other things that reflected no credit upon the Ex war Governor who now appears in the light of a great "Reformer."

He then took up the war record of Ex Gov Vance and showed how woefully he had betrayed the confidences of those who had elected him in dark and gloomy days of 1862, and announced that he had cast his vote for Vance because he believed that he would set about to give the country peace on a fair and honorable basis, but alas! how wonderfully mistaken he was. That it was not long before he discovered that the war Governor was aspiring to become the successor of Jeff Davis, as President of the Confederacy and at the fearful sacrifice of the lives of thousands of the noblest sons of North Carolina, and of the whole South. He alluded to the abuse of Union men who had not departed from the early teachings of their fathers, and the many shameful outrages perpetrated upon the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the men who loved the old flag, by the minions of his competitor. He proved beyond question from his letters, that Gov. Vance had tried to procure more stringent laws to aid in enforcing the conscript act and for the punishment of those who had abandoned the cause of the confederacy. For nearly one hour he handled the record of the Ex Governor in a manner which never has been done in this country before, the force of which was fully felt by him and his friends.

Everything passed off very pleasantly. The candidates are very courteous toward each other, and taken altogether the campaign bids fair to be conducted in a high tone and dignified manner more so than any since the war.

Notwithstanding this is Vance's native country and the Democratic party has a majority of nearly five hundred to start on over the vote of 1872, we think it very doubtful about his carrying it, and if at all it will be by a greatly reduced majority. The solid sober minded people of the country seem disposed to reason over matters, and reason is death to Democracy.

The Republican party of North Carolina may well feel proud of their standard bearer. His gentlemanly bearing and fine personal appearance commands the admiration and respect of his political enemies and will draw many from their ranks ere the "ides of November" come, while his personal and political friends are unable to withhold their wildest enthusiasm for their leader.

The cry of Settle and victory sounds from the mountains from every Republican who loves his country and his cause. —*Pioneer Aug 11th.*

Elizabeth City Township Republican meeting.

Pursuant to regular call the Republicans of Elizabeth City Township met in the Normal Academy, on Thursday evening, August 10th, to elect delegates to the County Convention.

N. Spelman, Chairman of the Executive Committee called the meeting to order, when on motion of Dr. P. John, Thomas P. Wilcox was called to the Chair and on motion of J. S. Wilcox, Wm. Green and Emanuel Davis were appointed Secretaries.

On motion the Chair was authorized to appoint five delegates to represent Elizabeth City Township in the Republican County Nominating Convention when called. Whereupon he appointed C. W. Grandy, J. S. Wilcox, Emanuel Davis, Miles Commander and Nathanial Spelman.

On motion the Chair was also authorized to appoint five persons to serve as the Republican Executive Committee of Elizabeth City Township for the ensuing year. The Chair appointed the following, viz:

G. B. Thompson, Chairman, John Ballance, Charles M. McDonald, Solomon Reed and Joseph Spelman Sr.

On motion adjourned.

THOS. P. WILCOX, Chm'n.

WM. GREEN, EMANUEL DAVIS, Sec't's.

Judge Albertson

Our candidate for Secretary of State is one of the purest and best men in the State. Descended from a noble Quaker ancestry, of which he is justly proud, he has by close application raised himself to the front rank of the legal profession in North Caroling.

As Solicior of the First Judicial District, and afterwards as Superior Court Judge, he acquitted himself in such a manner as to reflect honor upon himself and give the greatest satisfaction to all having business in his courts. It was only by a most infamous political gerrymander of his judicial district that he was shoved off the bench to make place for a Democratic Judge.

As a minority member of the miserable fraud of last year, called by stretch of courtesy, a Constitutional Convention he proved himself a peer of the first minds of the State, and made for himself an enviable reputation.

We are pleased to learn that he will make an active canvass of the State, and we bespeak for him large crowds wherever he goes.—*Constitution.*

CARL SCHURZ made no idle remark when he recently said that Tilden physically was a frail, feeble man and might possibly die before the expiration of his term, were he elected. A Democratic newspaper—the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, we believe—states that while he is not paralyzed he has a withered arm, powerless and useless, and that while he is not blind he has one eye that squints badly which is so defective that he can scarcely see anything with it. Tilden is a shiftily built, little frail old man. He weighs scarcely 120 pounds and was crabbed, sour and petulant; speaks with a nasal twang; is childless and unmarried; never respected man or loved woman, and has devoted his whole life to a money grabbing and selfish ambition. He is now nearly 63 years old, and tottering towards his end. He is not the man the American people want for President nor the red man for their "Great Father."—*Chicago Tribune.*

When THOMAS HENDRICKS gives a note for 90 days he never dates it. He doesn't believe in dates. He thinks it better to slide gradually along toward payment, holding no false hopes in the shape of its creditor. And it is pleasant to reflect that the 90 days are always sure to come.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

WADE BARLEY ESQ. has been nominated by the House of Representatives by the Republicans of Perquimans. He is one of the most promising young men of Eastern North Carolina, and will be triumphantly elected. He will be one of the most useful members of that body.—*Constitution.*

All that is needed to secure speedy and easy resumption, says Gov. TILDEN, is confidence. That is why the election of a Democratic Administration would indefinitely postpone resumption.—*Cleveland Herald.*

National Republican Platform.

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., June 15th, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, We, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration principles.

First.—The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

2d. The Republican party has preserved these governments in the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth and they are now more stable than existed at the time it was spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3d. The permanence of the southern section of the Union and the protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is invested by those amendments in the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4th. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5th. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for offices, the Senate to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The rules for appointments should have reference to the honesty fidelity and capacity of the appointee, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require it policy to be represented but permitting all others to be held by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6th. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7th. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbiding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8th. The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9th. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10th. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen, that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

11th. It is the immediate duty of congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

12th. The rebublican party recognizes with approval, the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by republican legislatures, in laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts, and the honest demand of this class of citizens for additional rights and privilege and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13th. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States, for their government and in the exercises of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy and we demand such legislation as shall secure this and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

14th. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors, must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation, in the kindest remembrance.

15th. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies, and we therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the material honor and human rights.

16th. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, with making the control of the House of Representatives the triumphant opportunity of the nation's recent foes, with reproving and applauding, in the national Capitol, sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government: with being equally false and imbecile, and overshadowing the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigations; with proving, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party, thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17th. The national administration merits commendation for its honorible work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his services in war and in peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and No tions, Road Street. 29 y. 6.

MRS. L. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 30 y. 9.

RAILROAD ELECTION NOTICE!

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank County passed on the 7th day of August 1876, an Election will be held at the several voting precincts of this County on Monday September 18th, at which the question will be voted on to wit: Shall Pasquotank county subscribe the sum of Fifty Thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, the stock to be subscribed upon the following conditions and no other.

1 That the subscription herein be payable in the Bonds of said county at their par value.

2 That said Bonds shall be payable in thirty years from the date of their issue with coupons for the interest attached bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable semi annually.

3 That said Bonds shall not be issued or delivered to said Railroad company or to any one authorized by said company to receive the same until said Railroad is fully constructed, equiped and in running order from Elizabeth City to its Northern terminus, either at Norfolk, Portsmouth or Berkley, Va.

Those electors who are in favor of the subscription to said Railroad company upon the conditions above set forth will deposit a ballot upon which is printed or written "*Subscription,*" and those opposed to said subscription will deposit a ballot upon which is written or printed "*no Subscription.*"

J. S. WILCOX, Sheriff.

August 9th, 1876.

Machine Shop.

Any machine from a Sewing Machine to a Steam Engine put in first class order promptly at small cost. Gas or steam pipes and fittings furnished and fitted.

Castings for Clark's horse power fan, &c, always on hand or procured at short notice. Manufacturers Agt, for Messers Frick, & Co's Steam Engine and Boilers portable and stationary from one to two horse power. (Four horse engine) and boilers complete $375, also Saw Mills, grist Mills, Smut Mills, Bolting Cloths and Mill supplies generaly. Best corn shellers and fan combined to be found in Market.

If you want best Machinery in market, at lowest prices, give me a call before buying elsewhere.

J. W. SAWYER,

Shop; J. F. SANDERS, & Co's Carriage building; Corner of Main and Poindexter Sts. Elizabeth City N. C. 7-4m.

Valuable Real Estate

At Private Sale

BY

GEO. D POOL

Real Estate Agent,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I have for SALE as Agent, a large number of valuable farms, timber lands and town properties. The cleared farms contain from 50 to 1,500 acres each, have good buildings on them, are near neighboring water courses, are well adapted to raising corn, cotton, wheat and oats, and can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $30 an acre, and on reasonable terms of payment. The timber lands contain from 100 to 10,000 acres each and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

The town properties consists of valuable dwellings, those eligibly located, vacant lots, &c., and range in prices from $300 to $1,000 each. Terms of payment easy. Those desirous of purchasing real estate in town or country will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere, or from others.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any undersselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK

IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,

COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,

PONGEES AND FOULARDS,

GRENADINES JAPANESE,

AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,

LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,

NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,

FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,

ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,

MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,

LACE POINT AND SCARFS

Table D mask & Towe White Good great varity.

Honey Comb Chacking for Towels,

Lawns & Seitings,

Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached Twills,

JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. 4

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without, on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and prevent faded cheeks the freshness of youth, the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. COLBY, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.

NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

Chowan County—Superior Court.

C. W. Cason, Receiver Fall Term, 1876.

Against

Jno. Bond, W. D. Pruden, Adm'r A. H. Bond, Sarah Bond, James S. Whedbee and Jno. Dickenson.

It appearing upon affidavit, that the Defendants James S. Whedbee and Jno Dickinson are nonresidents of this State, on motion it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City in the first Judicial District, commanding the said Defendants Jas S. Whedbee and John Dickinson to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Edenton, on 8th Monday after 2nd Monday in July next being term of said Court held for County of Chowan, to answer the Complaints of the Plaintiff which will be filed in the Clerks office of said Court, within the first three days of said term. And let them take notice that if they fail then and there to appear, and answer; the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for judgment demanded against them in the said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 7th day of July 1876.

WM. R. SKINNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Chowan County.

AUG. M. MOORE,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 4-6t.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton. Sam'l Latham Plymouth. N. C. 23-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

HOME LINE.

Tri--Weekly Line

between

NORFOLK, VA.,

AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

The Fast Sailing Steamer

Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons & Bro's. Wharf, Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal, touching at all landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. for Elizabeth City.

RETURNING,

will leave E. City for Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M. arriving at Norfolk 3 P. M. Pro Rates with Old Bay Line for Baltimore; Clyde Line to Philadelphia and Old Dominion Line to New York.

Good Passenger Accomodations

Fare: Norfolk, $1 30. Meals 50c. each.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City.

ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.

June 7th.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between J. W. Sawyer, J. W. Sanders and Albert Luten, under the style of J. F. SANDERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. Sanders is authorized to collect all claims due the Firm, and will pay all debts owed by the firm.

The coach and waggon business will be continued by J. F. Sanders and A. Luten, under the old style (J. F. Sanders & Co.,) and the machinery business will be continued by J. W. Sawyer. All in the same building as before. In our separate branches we shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all patrons.

J. W. SAWYER.
J. F. SANDERS.
ALBERT LUTEN.

E. City, N. C. July 17th, 1876. 5t

BELVIDERE ACADEMY

This school is located at Belvidere, Perquimans Co, N. C. The next session will commence on the 2nd of October 1876 under the efficient management of William A. Symmes as principal. Pupils are expected to enter for a term of ten weeks and no deduction made except in case of protracted sickness.

Price of tuition for a term of ten weeks payable in advance, is as follows, (viz):

Primary Branches,	$4,50.
Higher English Branches,	6,00.
Languages each, (extra)	2,50.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates. School to continue nine months.

For further information address the undersigned Belvidere White or Joseph R. Parker.

On behalf of the Committe.

Belvidere N. C. —6-4t

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill.

D. S. ERAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S. ERAMER,

Elizabeth City, N. C

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards, Printe, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead call to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1869. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these. Trunk Full of Fun

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, AUG 16 1876.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS ☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ See the Congressional canvass appointments The friends of the cause will endeavor to get general notice and a full turn out.

☞ The work of organizing "Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Clubs" is going on. Let a Club be formed in each township of this District. We can furnish Constitutions on application.

☞ If certain of our subscribers who are in arrears do not receive the CAROLINIAN after this issue they will understand the cause. We cannot afford to furnish it longer until paid for.

☞ If the colored man would vote the Democratic ticket how Democrats would court him and pat him on the back as good fellow. As he don't vote that ticket he is treated with abuse and visited with hate.

☞ Nags Head is one of the most pleasant Summer resorts on the Atlantic Coast and yet this season it has not been so largely patronized as usual. The tightness of money has been the main cause. Most people this Summer are spending only what they are obliged to.

☞ Now and then we hear complaint about our plainness of speech. We try to write so as to be understood. We are no friend to ambiguity; it never aids honest investigation. So we have always sought to avoid doubtful language, having no sympathy at all with the famous saying of TALLEYRAND about the dexterous employment of words to conceal meaning.

☞ Certain Democratic papers, and prominently among them the Raleigh *News*, have stated that Col. S. T. CARROW, of this District, had declared for Tilden and Vance. The statement is absolutely false. Col. CARROW is enthusiastically at work in support of the entire Republican ticket. The news of the *News* is very unreliable.

☞ Our Democratic friends are hard to please. They find fault with us if we nominate colored men for office and they blame us if we don't. They really are in a dilemma. Hoping to make some capital they *influenced* three colored men from Martin county to go to their Congressional Convention as delegates and vote for Major YEATES! Oh Democratic consistency!!

☞ The order in reference to the rail road election is published in this issue. We ask our readers to carefully examine it. The proposition is entirely different from those hitherto submitted. There can be no possible danger in the present one. We are glad to learn that there is comparatively speaking, but little opposition now. But the friends of the enterprise must see to it that a full vote is polled. Remember, it requires that a majority of the qualified voters of the county must be cast to carry it

☞ For the information of the public we publish a synopsis of the new postal law.

The following named mail matter will be transmitted at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof: Pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, hand bills, posters, sheet music, maps and proof sheets The following named matter will be transmitted for one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof: Letter cards and blanks, lithographs, prints, engravings, photographs, stereoscopic views, manuscripts, unsealed circulars, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions samples of merchandise and all other mailable matter of the third class not enumerated.

☞ While the nights have become tolerably agreeable the days continue hot A cotemporary observes that misery, which accordnig to the proverb, loves company, has had plenty of it during the "heated term" of the present Summer. Even the coolest places on our continent have seen the high degrees reached by the mercury of the thermometer, while England and the Continent of Europe have had the same experience. At Paris, on the 17th of July, the mercury stood at 105 in the shade, and the London *Telegraph* of the 18th, in a long wail against the weather, declares that "all England has become a vast gridiron, with thirty millions of St. Lawrences broiling on the bars" We haven't so many saints in this country all told, of every name, but we had a warm time of it neverless.

☞ Court adjourned on Saturday. The Grand Jury were kept in session until late on Monday night of this week—were forced to remain at least three days longer than the public interests demanded, and at an unnecessary cost to the county. The purpose was to indict and thus break the influence and injure the standing of a prominent official. The plot was concocted months ago, the drag net for evidence was spread deep and wide, and the public and private life of the intended victim was scanned for "crookedness" but all in vain. He has defied his enemies in the past; he still does so. He proposes continuing on in the even tenor of his way, performing his duty in every relation of life, and thus always be able to look the public squarely in the face. In the mean time let his defamers put their own houses in order.

——A word in relation to the Insane Fund. The Chairman of the Board of Commissioners acted in the entire matter upon legal advice. The whole transaction was done in accordance with the instructions of the legal adviser of the County.

☞ The "National Hotel," at Raleigh is one of the best arranged and the most perfectly ventilated Hotels in the State. It is delightfully situated just opposite Capitol Square. It is cool and pleasant. We advise all who visit Raleigh to stop at the "National" They will receive good attention and good fare.

☞ We are pained to be called upon to announce the death of EDWARD C. ALBERTSON Esq, which occured at the Albermarle House, this place, on Monday morning. For many months he has been an invalid and but for his indomitable will and cheerful temperament he would have succumbed to the fell destroyer long ago. Few men enjoyed a larger circle of acquaintance or had so many devoted friends. He was in his 54th year of age. His remains were taken to Hertford yesterday fos interment.

Local Briefs

The delegates meeting on Thursday evening was wsll attended. Entire harmony prevailed. See proceedings in another column.—The best thing to hold when you get out of temper is your tongue.—An article this market is not overstocked with, the milk of human kindness.—We are glad to see that the health of our townsman C. W. GRANDY Esq., is improving. He is one of the hardest working members of our bar and one of the most successful advocates before our juries.—The truly great man minds his own business.—Surmising is easy, but very seldom correct.—One of the questions this weather: can solid comfort be drawn through a straw?—People could live on much less money by ceasing to buy useless luxuries.—The next meeting of the Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Club will be held at the Normal Academy on Friday night. Several addresses.—The M. E. Sunday School Excursion to Nag's Head on the Steamer "Newbere" yesterday was a grand success Our reporter will give an account next week. It numbered about 400 persons.

Neighboring Counties.

HERTFORD COUNTY:—A Hayes and Wheeler pole was raised at Harrellsville on the 12th inst. Another 128 feet long will be raised on the 19th.

PERQUIMANS.—The Senatorial Convention of the First District meets at Hertford on next Monday. There will will be a mass meeting and speaking in the afternoon.

DARE:—The Congressional canvas opens at Manteo on the 21st. Col. LINDSEY and others will speak.—Preparations for the Blue Fishing will soon begin.—Col J. W. ETHERIDGE has returned from the Centennial.

WASHINGTON;—The Republicans of Washington county, on Thursday last organized a Hayes & Wheeler Club at Plymouth, with subordinate clubs in each township in the county.—The Republicans of the county have nominated S. L. Johuson for Legislature, J. E. Jackson for Treasurer and D. C. Guyther for Register.

MARTIN:—The Senatorial Convention of the Second District will be held at Jamesville on the 26th,—Republican meetings will be held at Hamilton on the 19th; Flat Swamp on the 22nd; Williamston on the 23rd; Bear Grove on the 24th; Freeman's on the 25th and at Jamesville on the 26th, which will be addressed by J. L. Chamberlain and others.

CURRITUK:—Hard times still the complaint Many humbly acknowledge that they are dead broke, and they regret it as they do want some money to spend at the Fair this fall.—The nomination of LINDSEY for Congress is popular here. He has hosts of strong friends. He speaks ot Chaddic's Store on the 22nd and at the Court House on the 23d.

CHOWAN;—Barring a few isolated cases the health of the county is good.—The crops are average —Money still scarce.—Politics getting warm.—The Republicans are all for HAYES The Democrats mostly for TILDEN. Even the "green backers," though a little nauseated at first, on account of the "crow," are getting on as well as could be expected.

Business Locals.

New lot of Hats at Fowler's.

Another lot of that Cream Cheese, just landed at Fowler's,

White Sugar "as is" white, 12¼ cts., at Fowler's.

Boston has the most intellectual girls New York the most stylish, Brooklyn the prettiest, Baltimore the most refined, Chicago the smartest and St. Louis the the most frolicsome. Unlike as they are in characteristics, the "Domestic Paper Fashions" are the universal preference of them all.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 29, '76—1yr.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Preminm Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Trus and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR:—I have received numerous inquiries in regard to the Distribution advertised in your paper during the past few weeks by the Kansas Land and Immigrant Association. To save time and the trouble of answering each in detail, I desire to say to all interested, that the Association is chartered by authority of the State of Kansas, for the purpose of promoting immigration to the State, and that in furtherance of thi object, proposes to distribute, By Lot, to its patrons, prizes amounting to the princely sum of $770,800. They will have two drawings. In the main, or grand drawing they will award 2,664 prizes, ranging from $50 up to $75,000 each In the Special Drawing they will a vard 10,000, 00 prizes, ranging from $1.00 up to $10, 000,00 each. The Special drawing is designed as commissions for Agents, and the tickets are given free to those who make up clubs or purchase two or more Shares in the Main Drawing.

The price of Shares or Tickets in the Main Drawing is $5.00 each. For $10, 00 they will send two shares in the Main Drawing & one ticket free in the Special Drawing. All persons investing $10. and securing three chances, Will Secure At Least One PRIZE, as there are no blanks in the Special Drawing.

The Board of Managers were selected from among the most prominent men of the State, and have the confidence and support of all classes of our citizens. They've been more or less connected with the public affairs of the State, and their character and standing in the community is a sufficient guarranty that the distribution will be fairly and impartially made. I can state most positively that the drawing will take place at the time stated —August the 15th. THE KANSAS IMMIGRANT, giving full particulars of the Enterprise, its objects and purposes, with endorsements and references of the highest character, and information regarding the State of Kansas, will be sent free to all who may desire it.

All remittances for shares, or letters of enquiry, address to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

S. M. STRICKLER, Sec'y.
Atchison, Kansas.

ATTENTION COTTON GIN MEN.

You can have your old Gin now worn out (you think) made good as new at trifling cost. New saws, New Brushes, New Journals, New Bearings.

For further particulars apply to J. W. SAWYER, at the shop of J. F. Sanders & Co. 7-3t.

☞ FOR THE CAMPAIGN. ☜

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 60 cents. The CASH must accompany each order. Send in the names, tf.

ONDERFUL SUCCESS

It is reported that BOSCHEE' GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J. and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, J. Q. ETHERIDGE, & BRO. and get this Medicine; or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents, sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve every case. Don't neglect your cough. For sale by HENRY HOOPER, Edenton, N. C, J. W. TURNER. Hertford N. C. tf

Want Of Confidence.

Trade is depressed, and the industries of the whole country flags. Ask the cause and you are told it is due to "want of confidence." Ask the few who have not used Dr. TUTT'S HAIR DYE, and they say "I have no confidence in it, I have been so often humbugged by such articles." We ask them to read the following testimony from parties of undoubted veracity:

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., October 30, 1869.
DR. W. H. TUTT:
Dear Sir:—I consider your Hair Dye a triumph, Our barbers pronounce it superior to all others.
Yours truly,
I. A. THOMPSON, Druggist.

NEW ORLEANS October 5 1870.
Dr. TUTT:
Dear Sir.—Your Hair Dye bids fair to run every other dye out of the market. Respectfully,
JOHN KIMBALL

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 27, 1861.
Dr. TUTT:
Dear Sir:—Your Hair Dye is the best I ever used,
Your's truly, L. O. MYERS

HENDRICKS has been defeated three times for Governor in Indiana, and was elected by only a small majority two years ago when the Democratic "tidal wave" swept over the country. He has been defeated for the Presidency twice in his own party conventions, and now eats humble pie as second on the ticket. When he suffers defeat in November for that place it will be a good time for him to retire to the shades of private life.

The Illinois Republicans claim to have indubitable proof that the German and Granger vote, which defeated the party two years ago, has returned to the party almost in a body. If that is so, the Democrats may as well give up all hope of carrying the State, for as the Germans vote so votes the State.

We have no very definite information in regard to the expedition against the hostile Iddians, and still less in regard to the attitude and purposes of the Indians themselves. Gen. Crook has fallen back, and was preparing to join his forces with Gen. Terry. The Indians are said to be gathering their forces either for defense or an open attack; or, which is more probable, for carrying on their usual mode of savage warfare.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND **BOOK of SECRETS**

DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN 439 North Fifth st., St. Louis. Mo. Established in 1857.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,
Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Carriage and Wagon Materials.
CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,
Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Timber, Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damask, &c.
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GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
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STEAM ENGINES,
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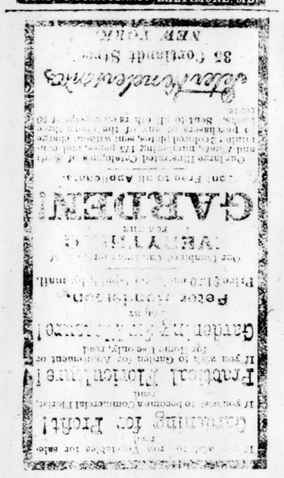
Grist Mills, Iron & Cylinder Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES
An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known. Thousands now in use! $1,500 to 2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address, W. F. JOHN & BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois. 2-1y.
Box 2,044.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Columbia N. C.
practices in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.
48-1yr.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.



SILVER PLATED WARE
Electro-Plated Table Ware
AND
Ornamental Art Work
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Manufactured By The
Meridian Brittania Co.,
55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,
1847—ROGERS BROTHERS—XII.
N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.
☞ First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874—37 6m

J. F. SANDERS. A. EN
New Carriage and Machine Shop.
J. F. SANDERS & CO.
Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.
Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.
Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.
Call on or address,
J. F. SANDERS & CO
April 26th, 1876-tf. Elizabeth y, N

People's Line for Baltimore.
The swift and elegant steamer "Shenandoah" this line, leaves Norfolk on
TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S & FRIDAY'S,
for Baltimore; carrying passengers and freights at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
On Tuesday's and Thursday's, she leaves Norfolk at 3 and Portsmouth at 4, P. M. On Saturday's she leaves Norfolk at 5 and Portsmouth at 6 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore	$2 00
" " " and return	3 00
Through tickets to Washington	3 50
" " " Philadelphia	5 50
" " " New York	8 50

TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.
Be sure and go by People's Line and encourage competition.
JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent.
Norfolk, Va.
June 7th 1876-tf.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND
Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish
METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS
of the latest improved kind and best quality *with in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.
His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.
Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore
His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52-vol 4-1yr.

National Hotel,
Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.
A NEW HOUSE
—JUST—
Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.
BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.
Billiard Saloon in Basement.
C. S. BROWN, Prop.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.,
334 Bowery, N. Y.,
to whom was awarded the
Premium Medal
for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the
GREAT AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,
cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a
First class Lady Surgeon
Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 3 cents for descriptive book to
Prof. W. H. CUNNIAM, M. D.
March 23. 1-'74.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

PRICES REDUCED
New Excelsior Lawn Mower

Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World
It has the oval steel, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks. New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.
At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.
Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.
Prices from $14 to $200
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.
Osborn & Goldwell and 61
Send for Circular.
Andover, N.

New Hardware Store.
In Elizabeth City, N. C,
The subscriber has opened a New Store in
Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.
on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of
Hardware of all Kinds,
Builders tools
Farming Implements;
Cutlery, Wagon
and
Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.
all new and of best quality.
Put prices down to lowest figures for
THE CASH.
Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.
B. C. BROTHERS.

PEABODY HOUSE,
CORNER OF LOCUST & NINTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.
Col. Watson proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati for the past twenty years and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout*. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.
Col. Watson is a native of Virginia; and probably the only Hotel Proprietor in Philadelphia from the South.
3-4m. JAMES WATSON, Proprietor

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.
The stock consist of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Notions, Tinware, Glassware, Queensware, Woodenware, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Soap, Candles, Starch, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar, Matches, Pipes, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Gun Wads, Axes, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Trowels, Hames, Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Plows, Plow Gears, Cotton Yarns, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Fixtures, Cornices, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Picture Frames, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Violins, Violin Strings, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Tambourines, Jews Harps, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Veilings, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Suspenders, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Overcoats, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, Linseys, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Osnaburgs, Ticks, Checks, Stripes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Cambrics, Lawns, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Diapers, Table Cloths, Oil Cloths

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Wendell Phillips Writes a Letter to General Sherman—How the Whites Have Treated the Indians.

Wendell Phillips writes to Gen. Sherman as follows: SIR—An American citizen, entitled and bound to inquire whether the officers of the republic are men or something below humanity, I respectfully claim the right to ask you, are the journals correct when they represent you as advising the extermination of the Indians? This charge has been made several times during the last three years. If it be false, I beg you, for the honor of the nation and of the service, to deny it. While you neglect to do so the press uses your supposed example to commend that infamous course and to create a public opinion which shall approve and demand it.

If the charge be true I cannot but remember that you are better acquainted than most Americans with the real relations of our government to the Indians. You were, in 1867, the head of an Indian commission, and its report, signed by yourself and printed by the government, is one of the most terrific pictures ever drawn of the wrongs the Indian has suffered from this nation. This investigation and your general experience showed you how cruel and unjust has been our treatment of the Indian for the last hundred years. You know that we have surrounded him with every demoralizing influence, steeped him in intemperance, incited him to licentiousness by the example of those set over him, and tempted him to every vice. You have yourself spread on the public records the evidence that the government has robbed him of his land, cheated him of his dues and uniformly broken faith with him. If any of the tribes are to-day liars, thieves and butchers, they may rightfully claim to have only copied, at humble distance, the example we have set them.

You are not ignorant that the Indian has been outraged and plundered by the frontiersmen without stint or redress, and butchered by our soldiers, under the American flag, with brutal and detestable cruelty—the description of which in plain terms the press would not admit to its columns. You know—no one better—that the worst brutality which prurient malice ever falsely charged the Indians with is but weak imitation of what the white man has often inflicted on Indian men, women and children. You know that on the plains we have violated every rule of civilized war, massacring women and children with worse than savage brutality. Your career has not shown you an instance where the Indian has lifted his hand against us until provoked to it by misconduct on our part, compared with which any misconduct of his is but dust in the balance.

Your experience will fully indorse what President Harrison, when governor of Indiana, said in his Legislature in 1807, that the utmost efforts to induce the Indians to take up arms would be unavailing if one only of the many persons who have committed murder upon their people could be brought to punishment."

You will not in the slightest degree doubt or deny the grave charge which Major General Harney, after fifty years' service on the plains, made to a Congressional committee, "that he had never known an Indian tribe break its word to our government, and he had never known the government to keep its faith with an Indian tribe." You are too much of a soldier not to confess that had you been placed in the Indian's circumstances you would have been ashamed not to have acted as he has done.

You would accept, as every honest man does, the statement of Major General Pope, in 1875, that the army officer "cannot prevent wrongs which drive the Indian to war. On the contrary, at the demand of every agent whose unfair dealing with the Indians has brought on a difficulty, he is obliged to pursue and force back to the same deplorable state and place Indians whom he knows to have been wronged, and who have only done substantially what he would have done himself under like provocation." You must be keenly sensible what a reproach it is to religion and culture that our multiplying millions, with all the resources of civilization and Christianity in their hands, have lived for two hundred years close to this small and capable race and been able to give it only their vices—that all of good the Indian has is his own; most of his vices he can rightfully charge to the white man.

Except the African race will lift up at the judgment seat such accusing hands against this nation as the Indian will. We have subjected him to age after who have systematically cheated him. We have made causeless war on him, merely as a pretext to steal his lands. Trampling under foot the rules of modern warfare we have made war on his women and children. We have cheated him out of one hunting ground by compelling him to accept another, and robbed him of this last by driving him to frenzy, and then punishing resistance by confiscation. Meanwhile neither pulpit nor press nor political party would listen to his complaint. Neither in Congress nor in any city of the Union could his advocate obtain a hearing. Statesmanship, good sense and justice, even from the Chief Magistrate, were unavailing when they pleaded for such long-time victims of popular hate and pillage as our Indian tribes.

Can it be possible, then, that with such knowledge and such experience you, sir, the head of the army, and bound to show at least outward respect to civilization, have no counsel to give except extermination—the extermination of these plundered victims of a greedy, unscrupulous and cruel people? Can you advise a professedly Christian people, steeped in guilt, not to reform, but to consummate its wickedness by such hideous barbarism as only the most inhuman tyrants have ever attempted? The worst possible of infidels, do you affirm that a wise and powerful nation is safe only when it sinks below the level of savage life to clutch a coward's peace by sweeping every man, woman and child of this insignificant race in blood from our path? Wise men laugh at such timid folly; brave men despise it. They know that fair play is the best teacher and justice always a sufficient shield.

If, indeed, this is the counsel you give from your high place, then, for the sake of that Christianity which we profess and that civilization we claim, I wish it understood that one, at least, of your fellow citizens believes that you misrepresent the army, whose best officers have often protested against our heinous injustice to these wards of the nation, and that you disgrace the profession of Du Guesclin, of Bayard and Sir Philip Sidney, disgrace the post which Washington once filled and the uniform that Thomas, Greene and Hamilton have worn.

Your fellow citizen,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A London Tailor.

Most people, says a *Times'* London correspondent, have been surprised to see that Poole, the tailor, left about £120,000 behind him. Surprised, because the celebrated tailor lived in a most extravagant way, and must have made an enormous mass of bad debts. Many of his fashionable customers never thought of paying him—"base is the slave that pays," was their motto—and Poole could not afford to take a real live live lord, perhaps a bosom friend of "the Prince," into a county court. Peyntu, Pistol, Falstaff and company could not very well be presented with a fig leaf when they came to ask for clothes, and yet, as a rule, they neither had the means nor the desire to pay. Poole's bad debts of this description would make up a very pretty fortune. He was a very good sort of a fellow, although a little inclined to put on airs now and then. One day he was out hunting when rather a large party happened to be in the field. He went up to Lord Hardwicke and said, with a gesture of contempt: "A fine day, my lord, but a very mixed company." "Well, Poole," said Lord Hardwicke, "you know you cannot expect them all to be tailors."

There is one thing that don't mind pinching, and that is snuff.

DEATH IN A LIMEKILN.

Terrible Fate of Two Children and a Woman in Pennsylvania.

John E. Cameron lives on a farm one mile from Pottsville, Pa. He has a limekiln a quarter of a mile from his house, near the main road. He started a fire in it and went away to his work in a hayfield. Two of his children, a boy nine years old and a girl aged five, were playing about the kiln. Over the mouth of the kiln is a windlass by which a large bucket is lowered to the bottom. The oldest of the two children thought it would be nice to ride his little sister up and down in the bucket. She clambered in, and he let her down into the pit. The fire had by that time got under good headway, and the stone was becoming heated and emitting poisonous gas.

The little girl screamed to come up, and her brother tried to pull up the bucket, but could not start it. After several attempts he started on a run for home, where he told his mother and grandmother, who were alone in the house, the situation as above. The two women ran to the kiln. Mrs. Cameron saw her child lying on the bottom. She had fallen out of the bucket, being overpowered by the gas. Thinking that the child might be restored if taken out at once, Mrs. Cameron drew the bucket up. She placed her little boy in it, and telling him to place the body of his little sister in it as quickly as possible, and get back into it himself, she lowered him into the noxious pit. The little fellow succeeded in placing the body in the bucket, and, clinging to the side of it himself, was drawn a few feet upward, when he succumbed to the influence of the gas and fell back unconscious to the bottom.

Mrs. Cameron drew the body of her little girl to the top and hastily removed it from the bucket and placed it on the ground. She then gave the crank of the windlass to her mother-in-law, a lady nearly seventy years old, and told her to lower her quickly into the pit, to the rescue of her other child. She then got into the bucket. Her weight was more than old Mrs. Cameron could control, and the crank slipped from her hands, and whirling round, struck her on the head and knocked her senseless to the ground. Her daughter-in-law was hurled violently to the bottom of the kiln, and no doubt rendered unconscious before the gas affected her.

The Pottsville stage came along about the time Mrs. Cameron was precipitated into the kiln. John Kane, the driver, seeing the bleeding body of the old lady, and the apparently lifeless body of the little girl, stopped the stage and jumped out. He discovered the bodies of the other two in the kiln. Calling a gentleman in the stage to his aid, he went down into the kiln by means of the windlass rope, and placed the body of Mrs. Cameron in the bucket. It was drawn up, and the bucket lowered. Kane succeeded in getting into the bucket with the boy's body, but became unconscious soon afterward, and was taken from the bucket in that state. It was some time before he was restored.

Old Mrs. Cameron was brought to consciousness in a short time, her wounds not being serious. Her daughter-in-law and the two children were dead. As soon as Kane recovered sufficiently, the three bodies were placed in the stage and taken home, and Mr. Cameron summoned from his work. Mrs. Cameron was thirty-five years old. This makes ten deaths that have occurred under similar circumstances at this kiln during the past seven years.

Fashion Notes.

Byzantine is considered the handsomest thin fabric for mourning dresses, and is also the most expensive. It is all silk, thin and wiry like gauze, and with closely woven smooth surface. It is made up over silk, and is trimmed with plaitings and with crimped taped fringes that modistes call mourning fringes. Next this comes the iron grenadines of mixed silk and wool.

In making grenadine suits no one now uses a lower skirt of grenadine. The dress must be worn over silk, so that the grenadine flounces are at once put on the silk of the foundation. Taffeta silks, or else the gros grain that sell from $1.50 to $2 a yard, are used when new silk must be bought, but it is more usual to utilize some partly worn skirt of black silk by turning it, and cleaning with diluted ammonia.

Henrietta cloth is a favorite material for the woolen dresses that are worn in this climate all the year round. Merchants say their customers demand it in finer qualities every year, and that it is now preferred to the English bombazines, as it is not so hard to the touch, and is entirely without gloss. Very fair qualities, heavy enough for summer and the demi-season, are sold for $1.50 a yard, but finer cloths are $2.50 or $3.

Wraps to be worn with mourning are usually made of the material of the dress. To wear with various dresses are sacks of thin silk covered entirely with English crape. When greater warmth is required there are graceful mantles in scarf, mantilla, or Dolman shape, made of the soft and lusterless camel's hair, trimmed with crimped fringe and folds of repped silk, or else with wool braid in many parallel rows.

Rough finished but soft camel's hair is also used for handsome polonaise suits. Nice qualities cost from $2.50 to $3.50 a yard, and are a yard and three-eighths wide. Some are made up entirely plain, with only stitched hems; even the sleeves have no cuffs, but are piped around the wrist and left open two inches up the outer seam. Others are trimmed with crimped fringe, and with many rows of narrow wool braid, or with one or two rows of very wide braid. Those who are tired of twilled surfaces select the basket woven cloths that cost from $1.25 to $1.75 a yard; these are especially liked for young ladies who begin to lighten their mourning with folds and pipings of silk.

A Strange Suicide.

The *Overland China Mail* gives an account of a strange suicide that was lately committed at Fuh Chow Foo. A young lady, who had the misfortune to be left a widow while yet in her teens, was urged by some injudicious relatives to enter again into the bonds of wedlock. The thought thus suggested of supplying the place of her late husband was so repugnant to her feelings that, in order to escape from the persecution of her advisers, she determined to "ascend to heaven on the back of a stork," or, in other words, publicly to commit suicide. Having arrived at this determination a day was fixed for the ceremony. Early on the fatal morning the lady, dressed as the "queen of heaven," and surrounded by a large following of admiring relatives and friends, started from her late husband's house in an open sedan chair for the scene of her self-inflicted death. By the way, she visited her parents, to bid them farewell, and stopped occasionally *en route* to taste the viands which were placed at intervals by the side of the road, as at a funeral. On arriving at an open space at the back of the Hai-chaou temple, she mounted on a scaffolding which had been erected for the purpose, and, having bowed to the vast crowd which had assembled to witness the proceedings, she cried with a loud voice: "Heaven and earth I and my friends! I am quite satisfied to die in this manner." Having said this, she stepped on to a chair on the platform, and thrust her head through a noose of a red cord, which hung suspended from a cross-beam above her. At the same moment a red cloth was placed over her head and face, and then, without the least hesitation, she jumped off the chair. Death was almost instantaneous, and she expired without the least apparent struggle. Unfortunately, the effects of this young lady's self-devotion did not end with her life, for so deep an impression did her conduct make on some boys who had witnessed the spectacle that they amused themselves on the following day by making believe to follow her example. By a misadventure, while one of them was adjusting the rope round his neck, his playmates ran off, and on their return they found that he likewise had "ascended to heaven on the back of a stork."

How Fowls are Fattened.

A correspondent describes a new invention carried on to some extent by chicken raisers, making what they call "patent fed fowl." The process is French, and the results achieved are amazing. To say that a tough old fowl that has done laying can be made, in an exceedingly short time, something like a spring chicken, with the additional advantage of being thrice as large, is to give only a faint notion of what the "patent feeding" will do. But it is a fact that the oldest and most unpromising duck on the farm can, in almost three weeks, be made, to all intents and purposes, a tender young canvas back. Or if a black duck is preferred, the transformation is equally simple; in short, any kind of flavor, including that of fish, can be imparted to the bird.

For the present, however, the proprietor contents himself with making young fowls of old fowls. The process is a strict imitation of the way in which the "squab" or young pigeon is fed by the mother; digestion is, as far as possible, dispensed with, or rather the food is first digested and afterward given to the bird under treatment, so that the latter has nothing to do but grow fat and tender.

On the farm all the patent-fed fowls are confined in small wooden boxes, their legs strapped to their sides, and their heads and neck protruding. Every box holds one fowl, and the feeder, taking them in turns, puts a brass pipe five inches long down their throats. This pipe is the termination of a long elastic tube, the other end of which connects with a small portable hand pump, communicating with a vessel containing the food upon which the fowls are fed. This is boiled and pounded, so as to be virtually digested. It is of the most nutritious kind, being chiefly of barley, Indian meal, and new milk with the cream undisturbed. A duck may be fed upon mashed celery for three weeks, and its weight will be doubled, and it will have all the flavor of a canvas back.

Having inserted the brass pipe down a fowl's throat, the keeper gently turns the handle of the pump, and the digested food enters the craw without any effort on the part of the bird. That the fowls are leading a contented life, if not a very long one, is perfectly apparent. No force is used in giving them the food, nor is it necessary, for when they see the feeder approaching they open their mouths to their utmost capacity, throw their heads back, and close their eyes, evidently in dreamy rapture. This is especially noticeable of the ducks. When a step is heard in the passage leading to their boxes they expand their bills as far as nature will permit, without waiting to see whether it is the feeder or not. Young fowls by this process can, in three weeks, be made far fatter than in as many months in the natural way. In the same length of time two pounds can be added to the weight of an old hen, or in other words, she can be made about twice as fat as she was before, and the newly acquired flesh is as white and tender as that of a spring chicken.

Theodore Tilton's Children.

An unpleasant controversy, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is threatened between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton concerning the guardianship of their son Ralph, which, without raising any of the old issues, will give pain to the better friends of both parties. Mrs. Tilton, as is generally known, has refused persistently to receive any pecuniary assistance from her husband, although he was willing to aid her, and her legal right to obtain it is unquestioned. Out of this disposition to maintain herself by her own exertion the present trouble in some measure has arisen. Mr. Tilton, it appears, after his recent lecture tour, sent $1,000 to Mrs. Tilton. Adhering, however, to her resolution, she would not use any of the money, but put it in the bank to the credit of her children. Along with the 1,000 Mr. Tilton sent $100 specially for the boy Ralph. Mrs. Tilton made the same use of this as she did of the larger sum—put it in the bank without saying anything about it to the boy.

When Theodore learned what his wife had done he expressed anger, not so much at her refusal to profit personally by his labors as at the fact that she did not acquaint Ralph with the pecuniary evidence of his father's regard for him. Looking upon this act as an evidence, or making it a pretext for believing that the mother could not longer be trusted with the boy, he a few days ago instructed the child to refuse him, when, putting him into a carriage, he drove over to New Jersey, where he has kept him until now, and still insists upon keeping him.

Mrs. Tilton had no intimation of her husband's intention until she found herself deprived of her child, when she became almost frantic with grief, and is now in a state bordering on distraction. Whether Mr. Tilton's assigned reason for taking away the boy is the real reason admits of doubt, but that his action will give rise to an unpleasant quarrel seems certain at present.

It is worth noticing in this connection and as perhaps indicative of premeditation, that under the law of New Jersey, the father is the recognized guardian of a boy after he reaches the age of seven, and Ralph reached that age a few days ago, while in New York State no such doctrine is entertained; both parents being looked upon with equal favor. Mr. Tilton now says that Ralph desires to remain where he is, namely, at Ocean Grove, N. J., with his sisters, while the friends of Mrs. Tilton and the boy Carroll, who is thirteen years of age, and who lives with his mother, say that Ralph wants to return to Brooklyn.

A Picture of Marie Antoinette.

Once upon a time there was a young princess, beautiful as day, according to her flatterers, red headed as the March moon, so said the envious, who, at the age of fifteen, was married to the heir of the throne of a friendly state. The prince was but one year older than she, but of a very different disposition. He was as dull and heavy as she was gay. No one had ever heard him utter a word in public, and his only taste was for hunting and masonry. After his marriage he continued to hunt the stag, to help the masons when they came to work on the palace and to sit at the table without opening his mouth, except to greedily devour his food. As to the princess, she cared for no other society than that of a number of dirty, noisy little dogs, that tore and spoiled her dresses. Her greatest pleasure was to ride on a donkey at the risk of being thrown, and she liked to have some one point out to her all the old visages of the court—a proceeding that amused her so much that she often burst out laughing in people's faces. Her only intimate friends were ladies who were as fond of talking scandal as herself, which is saying not a little. Called by the decrees of Providence to govern a great country, one day, side by side with her stupid husband, she despised her future subjects so much that she ceased to respect herself; she neglected to put on corsets when about to appear in public, and she never brushed her teeth, although, as we have stated, she was very fond of laughing.

Knowing well that the slightest of her caprices were to be obeyed, she refused to learn anything. Her ignorance was excessive. She could scarcely form her letters, and although she had a reader she could not endure to listen to him for more than half an hour a day, and then only by dint of playing with her dogs or with little children who were brought to her expressly. Neither music nor even singing had any charms for her, because to study them would require some application.

Starving on a Father's Grave.

That was a sad story of destitution and misery which was told in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn. A poor mother, Mary Beuhl, and her four little children were found resting by a grave, nearly dead of starvation. When the poor mother was asked what she and her children were doing there, she replied that they had no home, had no food, had no friends, and knew not where to look for assistance. So she brought her children to their father's grave, there to wait until death gave them all relief from hunger and homelessness and misery. For two days they had waited by that lowly grave.

A Tale of the Centennial.

The story told by an Indiana editor regarding his experience at the Centennial Exposition appears almost too strange to be true, but the man who relates the incident was never known to lie unless he had an interest in doing so, and here the interest seems totally lacking. The story is given, as nearly as may be, in his own words. Said he:

"When I got to Philadelphia I was informed that editors and others admitted to the Exposition on passes must have their photograph taken at a designated place that the likenesses might be pasted on the passes, thus enabling the gatekeeper to recognize the owner of each ticket of the kind, and prevent all transfers. I was stopping with a friend, and concluded that the next morning I would go over and get the photograph and pass as directed, and in the interval I enjoyed myself with my friend's family. The children in the evening had a little entertainment of a masked party among themselves, and the next morning after breakfast, when playing with the baby, I put on one of the masks representing an Indian chief, and had quite a frolic. The mask fitted me perfectly; it had large orifices at the nose and mouth for breathing, and when I finished trifling with the child I forgot I had the infernal thing on. Then I picked up my hat and started off to sit for my picture and get my pass, none of the family happening to notice me as I went out. On the street I noticed that people stared at me a good deal; but I just put on my dignity and stalked forward, without paying attention to anybody. At the photographing room, when I told them I was an editor come to have my photograph taken, some of the attendants snickered, but the manager said something about a new paper lately started in the Indian Territory, and they quieted down. I never noticed the photograph, I was in such a hurry, but I observed that the girl who pasted it on laughed, but when I begun to get mad quieted down suddenly, very much scared.

"As I emerged on the street again one of two very stylish ladies passing by looked at me languidly and said to her companion, loud enough for me to hear: 'Oh, there's one of the foreign princes! isn't he grand?' Though not naturally a vain man I was drawn to the conclusion that there must be a good deal of natural dignity in me which my wife had not found out; there was, in fact, no other deduction possible, and I started off to the Exposition in the best of spirits. On the way to the grounds something tickled my ear, and putting up my hand I felt the string to the mask. I gave it a pull, and the confounded thing came off; and then, to my horror, I discovered what had made people stare at me. Still, as I put the mask in my coat pocket, I never thought of the photograph or of what it must be. At the gate of the Exposition which I approached the keeper was a big man. I showed him my ticket, and he glanced at it and at me, and then, without uttering a word, kicked me away from the gate. I ran shouting for the policeman, who, upon my representation, started to arrest the gatekeeper, but the latter explained violently that I was a fraud and an imposter, and then the policeman arrested me instead and carried me to the station. Of course I went then for my friend, and after I had suffered the ignominy of a prison cell for two hours he came down, and then I found out what was charged against me, and the explanation of the whole situation dawned upon me instantly. The photograph was secured from the gatekeeper and compared with the mask in my pocket, an explanation was made and I was finally released. On the next day I had a photograph taken without a mask on, and was admitted to the grounds. I stayed and looked about for a day or two, but somehow I couldn't get up any enthusiasm; that gatekeeper seemed to have kicked all the patriotism and pride out of me, and I came away as soon as possible. By next year I suppose I'll be all right again, but now I feel gloomy and sad. I didn't enjoy the fourth at all, but went about all day as listless and morbid and miserable as could be.

Slavery in Turkey.

The Pera correspondent of the London *Times* says: The Turks have come to the desperate resolution of enlisting and arming 80,000 Bashi-Bazouks ago instituted the system, who, if they cannot do as much as soldiers, will be available as brigands, and may prevent the spread of insurrection by the instant menace of a general massacre of the Christians. The awful work these savage irregulars, and especially the Circassians, have been carrying on in Bulgaria, is an earnest of the efficient aid they can lend the government of the Porte in its straits. I have heard from several sources during the past three days the distressing report that Bulgarian children were sold as slaves by their Circassian captors. A wealthy Greek banker at Pera, whose name I could mention, has, for humane reasons, bought four such captives, of course with a view to rescue them from the fate which awaited them in the hands of Turkish purchasers. I am informed that many of the pashas and beys are supplying their harems with servants from this source, and that at Adrianople this trade is carried on with little, if any, attempt at concealment. You are aware that the Circassians have always been and are in the habit of bringing up their children to stock the harems of wealthy Mussulmans. No wonder if, together with their own, they offer to the highest bidders the young creatures they have seized in the ravaged villages of the Balkans. I have been assured that a poor Bulgarian refugee recognized his own child in the hands of a Circassian slave dealer, and upon claiming it before the authorities his claim was rejected on account of the absence of Mussulman witnesses establishing his paternity—for, undoubtedly, many of the magistrates, in spite of all the sovereign *hatts*, still refuse or disregard Christian testimony.

What it Costs.

It is said the cost of management of the Centennial Exhibition is $5,000 a day, which for 159 working days, from May 10 to November 10, amounts to $795,000. The cost of erecting, building and preparing the grounds was about $7,500,000, from which a million and a half must be deducted for the art gallery, which is a permanent investment of the city of Philadelphia. This leaves a total outgo of about $6,800,000, which must be met by the sale of privileges and admissions. What the former will bring has not been definitely announced, if it is known, but probably the presence of 13,000,000 visitors will be required to make good the expenses. This is an average of about 81,000 daily, and more than 100,000 daily for the time after June 25, when the first million visitors was reached on the forty-first day of the Exhibition. An average of this magnitude is not to be expected in America, though it is probable the entrances for some days toward the close will exceed this number. The horse railroads are said to be capable of delivering 12,000 persons an hour, or for six hours 72,000 persons. The four steam roads can easily carry 8,000 an hour, and in addition to these sources must be added the large number who walk from the hotels immediately adjoining the grounds. With all these modes of conveyance it is perfectly evident that a current of 150,000 persons in one day would tax every resource of these provisions, and with 100,000 a day the most used lines would be crowded to repletion.

The Crows.

A crow was killed recently in the orchard of Mr. Barbric, of Plymouth, Me., and upon opening his crop, more than twenty nests of caterpillar eggs were found, showing that this much abused bird had dined on about 4,000 or 5,000 caterpillar eggs. The crow is not only a scavenger, but very useful also in destroying insects and worms that prey upon crops. The damage it sometimes does to young corn is more than counterbalanced by the service it renders on the farm.

The early risers nowadays are the thermometer and the house fly.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Alonzo Anderson, colored, of Cincinnati, shot his wife in a fit of jealous rage. His mother-in-law, interfering, was shot in the abdomen and will propably die.....Col. Merritt succeeded in intercepting eight hundred Cheyenne and Sioux Indians on the way to join Sitting Bull, and drove them back upon their reservations.....Near Vanceburg, Ky., Washington Lee, while passing the farm of Robert Ellis, drew a pistol and killed Ellis. He was at once arrested and lodged in jail. At night a mob of several hundred people took Lee out and hanged him.....The Oldham (England) cotton masters have resolved to run their mills only four days in the week. The wages of fifty thousand operatives are thereby decreased by $50,000 weekly..... At a $2,000,000 auction sale of flannels, the prices were fifteen to twenty per cent. less than those obtained last January..... The Hudson river steamer Baltic, of the Cornell towing line, was destroyed by fire near Albany. Loss, $40,000. .....Sheppard P. Wiley, of Pemberton, Pa., killed his wife with an ax and then cut his own throat with a razor.

The yacht Mohawk, of the New York yacht club squadron, capsized in the Narrows, opposite Stapleton, Staten Island. Twenty-one persons were on board, six of whom were drowned. The yacht was owned by Vice-Commodore Wm. T. Garner, of the New York yacht club, and Mr. Garner and his wife, Miss Hunter, the second steward and two cooks were drowned. Mr. Garner lost his life in trying to assist his wife out of the cabin. Miss Hunter, a sister of Mrs. Garner, perished with them. The yacht had all her sails set, except the jibtopsail, and was getting under way to go down the bay to join the fleet, when she was struck by a violent squall that threw her on her beam ends. The squall came from the southwest, and lasted only two minutes. Mr. Garner was about forty years old. He was a favorite with the members of the New York yacht club, and was familiarly known as "Will." He was the owner of the great Harmony calico print mills at Cohoes and others, and is estimated to have been worth from $19,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Messrs. I. & G. Harris, Australian merchants, who made an arrangement with their creditors last year, agreeing to pay in full, now announce their suspension. Their liabilities are given at $1,500,000; their assets are estimated at $1,000,000..... The Servians lost two thousand killed at the battle of Izvor. They retired across the river Timok, but have since recrossed. The Turkish loss was about the same.....Mrs. Mary, wife of Theodore Ball, aged thirty-five years, of Warwick, N. Y., after having a tooth drawn and suffering a nervous spasm, went to sleep in the dentist's chair and died without waking..... A report from Bismarck says the statement that Sitting Bull was killed in the fight with Custer is confirmed from Indian sources. Crazy Horse and Black Moon were also killed. The statement that Sitting Bull's band of Uncpapas lost 160 killed and that the total loss of the Indians will reach nearly four hundred is renewed..... Advices received from Fort Laramie state that a party of four miners, from the Black Hills, on their way to Cheyenne, have been killed, scalped and stripped by Indians.

Half a million dollars' worth of blankets were sold at auction in New York at prices about thirty per cent. below those of last year. .....Gen. Sherman characterizes Wendell Phillips' letter to him as a fabrication and impudent production..... A terrific gale passed over portions of Vermont, doing much damage to outbuildings, crops and trees. The steamer Lady of the Lake, on Lake Memphremagog, had a narrow escape from foundering with 1,400 persons on board....., The wife and five-year-old daughter of George Dock, of Niskayuna, N. Y., were badly burned by the explosion of a can of kerosene. The child subsequently died..... The two cooks were not lost by the Mohawk disaster, but Mr. Frost Thorn, of Chicago, and a cabin boy were drowned in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter.....The French town of Gavray, near Cherbourg, was partially destroyed by fire, and four hundred persons rendered homeless. .....A small steam yacht belonging at Troy, N. Y., was steaming on the Hudson, when it was swamped by the swells of a passing steamer, and of its nine occupants, five were drowned, namely: George Fox, Thos. Edgley, Jr., George Bloomfield, Jonas Faulkner and Harry Maniche.

Patrick Ford killed his wife in Boston, using an ax, with which he inflicted terrible wounds. Afterward, in attempting to escape, he jumped from the top of the house, and received injuries from which he died in half an hour. Jealousy was the cause of the deed..... The principal business portion of Shelburne Falls village, Mass., was destroyed by fire, including the Methodist church. The loss is $80,000; on which there is an insurance of $41,100..... The Turks defeated the Servians near Beljina. .....The Newfoundland cod fishery promises an average catch..... Eugene and Ulysses L. Stoddard, twenty-two and twenty years of age, were killed at Ledyard, Conn., by a caving well..... Scotland's rifle team won the international match at Wimbledon, over the English, Australian and Canadian teams..... Seventy times the amount required has been offered for the loan of the city of Paris..... Gen. Sheridan is to take the field in person against the Indians, and proposes to give the Sioux such a thrashing that they will ever remember it.....The sailing master of the yacht Mohawk, under arrest for criminal carelessness, was exonerated by the coroner's jury..... While two young men, three young ladies and a child were sailing on the river near Davenport, Iowa, the boat was capsized and only the two men were rescued.

The Indian agencies have been turned over to the military authorities..... A waterspout two hundred feet in height struck on the Diamond Range mountains, near Eureka, Cal., and killed thirteen Chinese woodchoppers outright. The camp of a large number of Italian choppers was also demolished, and as no trace of the men can be found, it is feared they all perished.....Miller and Bauer's contest in wrestling, for the championship and $1,600, took place at Baltimore, and resulted in a victory for Miller.....A Cincinnati regiment marched from that city to the Centennial, being twenty-nine days on the way..... Lightning has destroyed 256,344 barrels of oil in Pennsylvania since April 12th.

An explosion in the Black Diamond coal mine, at Mount Diablo, Cal., caused the death of six miners. Five other men were seriously injured..... Two young daughters of M. Pritchard, near Logansport, Ind., were burned to death by the explosion of an oil can, from which they were pouring kerosene on the kitchen fire..... The regular army of Mexicans defeated the insurgent, Hernandez, with 1,300 troops in his command. Hernandez, with six hundred men, was captured, with all their ammunition and supplies..... All volunteers for war against the Indians are declined, but enlistment in the regular army is desired..... The town of Albeuve, Switzerland, was totally destroyed by fire..... The Columbian government has made a contract for the surveying of, and if practicable, the building of the Darien canal..... Sultana won the mile and three-quarter race at Saratoga in 3.15¼. Parole won the mile and one-quarter race in 2.12¾. .....Major Ful on has been elected captain of the American rifle team, *vice* Gildersleeve, resigned.

Everton, Ind., was almost totally destroyed by fire..... Gen. Crook's plans contemplate a vigorous chase of the Sioux through the Big Horn mountains..... Lulu trotted three heats against time in Cleveland in 2.22, 2.17¾, 2.19¾..... Green B. Raum, of Illinois, has been appointed commissioner of internal revenue, Congressman McDougall, of New York, having declined the office.... Jay Cooke & Co. have been discharged from bankruptcy. .....Ellen Heaven and Ann Patterson were killed by jumping from an upper window of the Globe mills, Philadelphia, while they were on fire.... Sidney A. Bertholf ended a carousal by committing suicide by taking morphine, at Middletown, N. Y. He had previously attempted to take his life, on one occasion going so far as to dig his grave..... Four inches of snow fell on Mount Washington, N. H., on July 26th.

Plowing in unbroken furrows six miles long can be seen in Fargo, California. The teams start in the morning and make one trip across the entire township and back before dinner, and the same in the afternoon, making twenty-four miles' travel every day.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, from the conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to. Mr. Allison explained that all matters relating to the organization of the army are to be submitted to a commission to consist of two members of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives, the secretary of war, and two army officers. The House recedes from all its amendments relating to the reduction, reorganization and pay of the army. The bill as it came to the Senate appropriated $24,350,259. That amount was increased by the Senate $3,211,000. The conference committee has reduced the amendments, leaving the total amount of the bill $26,069,065 40.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, from the conference committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, submitted a report. He said the House bill appropriated $15,256,731.51. The Senate added $4,126,793 90, and as now reported it appropriates $16,229,777.82. After debate the report was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 12. Those who voted in the negative were all Republicans. Messrs. Anthony (R. I.), Bruce (Miss.), Conover (Fla.), Edmunds (Vt.), Hamlin (Me.), Harvey (Kansas), Hitchcock (Neb.), Ingalls (Kansas), Logan (Ill.), Mitchell (Oregon), Morrill (Vt.), and Spencer (Ala.)

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington monument, and it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen, and others, which was amended and passed.

HOUSE.

The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was made. It was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House went into committee of the whole Mr. Monroe (Rep.), of Ohio, in the Chair, on the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier. The substitute offered by Mr. Banks was adopted, and the bill reported to the House.

The House proceeded to vote on the second section of the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier. It was rejected—yeas, 89; nays, 96. The bill was then passed. The following is the text:

That for the purpose of giving efficient protection to the country between the Rio Grande and Nueces rivers, in the State of Texas, from the cattle thieves, robbers, and murderers from the Mexican side of the river, the President of the United States be and her by is authorized and required to station and keep on the Rio Grande river, from the mouth of that river to Fort Duncan, and above if necessary, two regiments of cavalry for field service, in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty, and to assign to the units to said regiments, so as to fill each troop to number one hundred privates, and they shall be up to that strength as long as they shall be required in that service.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Penn., made the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and proceeded to explain it. After a long discussion the report was adopted. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Penn., from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $7,000 for the expenses of the joint select committee on Chinese immigration. Passed.

A veto message as to a bill to revise the revised statutes in connection with post-office matters was received and referred to the post-office committee.

The Senate bill to punish the counterfeiting of trademarks was passed

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Failures for the First Two Quarters of 1876—Some Interesting Figures.

The figures of failures in business, all over the United States, for the first two quarters of the year 1876, have been forwarded to us by the Mercantile Agency of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. The total for the past six months, as compared with the same period of last year, is far more reassuring, as the following will show:

For the first quarter of 1875, number of failures, 1,982; amount, $43,000,000; second quarter, number of failures, 1,581; amount, $33,000,000; six months, number of failures, 3,563; amount, $76,000,000. For the first quarter of 1876, number of failures, 2,806; amount, $64,000,000; second quarter, number of failures, 1,794; amount, $43,000,000; six months, number of failures, 4,600; amount, $107,000,000.

This shows a startling increase, both in the number of failures and amount of liabilities for the six months just concluded, but attention is drawn to the fact that this increase mainly occurred in the first quarter of the year. Although the figures for the three months just closed are somewhat larger than those in the corresponding quarter of 1875, there is a marked decline in the figures for the second quarter of the current year. In other words, the number of failures in the last three months are less in number by one thousand than in the preceding three months of this year, while the liabilities show a decline of $21,000,000, both items showing an improvement of over forty per cent. This variation is greater than ever before in the same period, and happily, in this instance, the variation is in the right direction. It appears, from the circular before us, that the average liabilities of each quarter in the past eighteen months are $51,000,000; so that the liabilities of the quarter just closed ($43,000,000) are $8,000,000 less than the average.

From these figures, the agency is inclined to encourage the belief that we have seen the worst effect of the present depression, so far as failures are concerned. The circular says:

"It is true that business continues in a very depressed condition; that the results of trade, with rare exceptions, have been exceedingly unsatisfactory; that values continue to decline, and that uncertainty and anxiety exist in all quarters. Yet in the face of all this, there is comfort in the reflection that the causes which produced this condition of things have almost completely reversed. In the place of reckless over-trading, we have now lessened sales guided by caution, and also prudence in purchasing. Instead of enormous over production of all descriptions of manufactures, there is now the strongest tendency to limit the product, and thus lessen the possibility of a still further decline in prices. Vastly increased expenditure on public works has been succeeded by the almost complete cessation of construction. Economy in business and personal expenses has taken the place, to a very large extent, of extravagance and reckless liberality, and this very tendency, while it is the cause of restricted business, is one of the best signs of an early return of prosperity. So that in all departments there is evidently a change, and such a change as it was necessary for the three years of depression to produce, and without which it was hopeless to expect a revival of business on a sound basis. Having reached this condition, is there not ground for hope that a bitter state of things may now prevail? It would be idle to expect that very marked improvement will be evident in the immediate future. Things have reached too desperate a state to permit such a hope. The circumstances of an exciting political campaign are not favorable to the growth of confidence, and the return of business to its wonted channels. But the coming autumn will, it is believed, afford a hopeful indications for the future. Another year of great productive power has been given to farmers and planters, and the country must be greatly enriched by the realization of the agricultural wealth with which it now teems. Internal indebtedness is not excessive; stocks of goods in all quarters have seldom been so small; prices have touched a point so far below cost of production, that an improvement in value can hardly fail to take place, and it seems impossible that circumstances could exist more favorable to improve the condition of the legitimate trade of supplying the wants of the people than now prevail. Speculation, and expanded operations involving large and permanent investments, are not likely to receive much encouragement. But there ought to be an increased demand for goods of necessity and merit, and with this should